B

K. R

(1897-98)

1 to 5

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

L. R. 24 of 95
L. R. 24 of 1889.

191.
(Land Rev:)

File No. 48 of 1897

Serial Nos. 1-10

Later references.

~~L R 22 of 98~~.
L. R. 49 — 1899

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for February 1904

SUBJECT.

Revision of the Shikaree Scheme in Mysore.

Compensation

Indexed

W D 86—GPE—50,000—24-7-16

REVENUE
GENERAL
DEPARTMENT

7276
R. 4320
189

From Director of Statistics in Mysore

Section 2(10)
File No. 45 9 To
Serial No. 1 to 10

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Rev. and Gen. Depts.

Dated 7th April 98

Despatched

Received

General No. 0
No.

Enclosure No. 2 with 10 statt
& 16 maps

As I cannot attend with these papers at once - the papers may be laid before the other Councillors who studied this at leisure - They may kindly write to me afterwards

27.7.98

Seeing maps and statts received from Dy Comrs of Shimoga & Tumkur, to illustrate proposals re "Sheikdars' ranges in those Districts &c

Submitted to Secretary for Orders -

References to be marked.

The papers must be handed with the modifications

The previous report on the subject has been submitted to 2d Councillor 11/3/98

Submitted to 2d Councillor - (with connected Rep) 11/3/98

Early

Seen & approved

This is a good piece of work

11-4-98

R. 7/Rev.
12.4.98.

proposed in subsequent
letters duly inserted.

The committee
have earned the
thanks of Govt
by the thorough
manner in which
they have dealt
with this matter
I generally agree
with their proposals
& if concurred in
steps by Govt Madras
Govt and approved
by the Secretary of
it might be the
Council and the
recommendations
sanctioned at an
early date. The
increase of 2623
per annum or
31476 Rs per annum
is not much
considering this
important service
the improvement
of which has been
under consideration
for nearly thirty yrs
will be placed

on a thoroughly efficient
and satisfactory
footing.

31.5.99

Re submitted to Rev
Councillor, Eastern Div.

30/6/99

Rp on 1/7/99

1

submitted to the Hon'ble Minister
as per requisition dated 20-8-99
herewith put up.

27/8/99.

Echoed
Smith

Submitted to
secretary -

May the reports
with the subse-
quent modifi
-cations be
printed
When the
file re-sub-
mitted to
the Recom-
-mittee
Dec 2 1/6 1892

Printed copies read & subd.
with the property amended. 28. 29. 30.

Yes -

3/6/92

3/6/92

3/6/92

Dictated 28. 5/6/92

23. In Grand Pass (Limited)
etc. (Nos. 222-225, 227 & Letters Pats.
R.2.20-93), the Sinkdars Serang was
directed to be placed.
But very early return was
required to be taken to
ingrade the Sinkdars
Service on the Lucia-Santa
ant by the Survey Supdt.
(para 8). Sinkdars
in service were required
to be subjected to an exam
as suggested by the Survey
Supdt. and duly so signed
new admissions into the
Service were required
to such an examination
were also directed to be
entertained. All a separate
test book is ready the
Land Revenue Code and
the Land Revenue Rules
with Village Officers
Manual, Land Maintenance

Rules 8, 1943 and Village
Sanitation Rules shall
form the subject of the
examination and it
was directed to be held
annually with the other
Senior Examinations

The Village Officer
Examined it and got
brought into use and
moved to the public.
The papers on the subject
of the 1st Examination
in 2nd Examination for
the Secretary to the Board
& the Local Senior Examination
were to be communicated with re-
-gards to Rule 10 three
examinations and three
Copies of Village Sanitation Rules
should be made available
for sale to the public
it is not above 2 pm.

Please see (paper
marked 'A' Secretary's sug-
-gestion to have the last
Para in Remarks. An
Order for the next two to
be issued.

The Revenue Commr.
submits with his letter
No. 1053 of 1st December
a scheme for improving
the Sindhi Service with
a view to the financial
aspect of the Scheme. The
proposal results in
a net additional
cost of Rs 20,122 per annum
and the Revenue Commr.
is of opinion that it
is not prohibitive in
view of the urgent need
that exists for improving
the cadre of the Service

And in view of the advantage which it is said are sure to result by replacing the existing inefficient men by those qualified by general education and special training. It is stated that [illegible] it would take several years before the scheme takes up the maximum additional cost and that the Chairman says in my opinion in the Civil Administration Department will pay and qualification for which this will corresponding reduction in Police Cadre may at present exist a difference that is a help to the administration.

Mem. with the above Secretary's letter approved

Mr Worth Secretariat 25/11/02

the final arrangement
been placed in the pro-
-posals of the Committee
appointed to consider
the questions relating
to the Subordinate Service
A printed copy of the
report is enclosed
I have added marginal
notes comparing the
Committee's Report with the
Rev. Commr's proposals
Submitted for orders

14/2/1903

The Deputy
through the (Mr
Councillor

R: 14/2/03
night
866

8452
R 16.2.03.

16/2
11/11/03

Please place
this before the Secretary
Legislative Council
delay 17/2/1903

03557

I think it is very
important whether
the opinions of the Judges
given on the proposals
of the Revenue Commissioners

the Sheikdar's service - they
must be sent to them &
they asked to send them
opinions through the new
Consul shortly say - a part
- would may be forced -
All the important papers
& notes in this file maybe
printed.
What has become of the
rules for the admission of
candidates into the new dept
& when must be taken by Robert
the Queen's son -
When the Govt's opinions
are received this matter may
be placed before Council -
It would be useful if all the papers
could & important notes could
be printed before that time, but
it should not be delayed on that account.

3. VIII. 03

Draft read.
11/7/03.

C 172

Matter for Council Meeting

Scheme for the improvement of the Sheikdari Service in Mysore

Recd 7 P.M 26/11/03

(i) Report of the Committee appointed to submit proposals in the matter (marked A)

(ii) Scheme proposed by the Rev: Commr (marked B)

(iii) Opinions of the Dy Commrs (marked C)

Laid before the Hon'ble Commissioner

27-11-03

File submitted to the First Councillor as desired by his Personal Assistant

27.11.03.

27 NOV 1903

27/11/1903

27/11/3

(Shekdari Scheme.)

I am not in favor of the official designation being changed from Shekdar to Revenue Inspector. By all means, let us improve the status of these officers and leave their official designation alone.

2. It was only a few years ago that we raised the pay of these officials from 10 to 20, to 15 to 25. Rs. 40 is too high a jump and is likely to conflict with Taluk Shirestedars. 35, 30 and 25 seem quite ample and ought to attract competent men.

3. A hard and fast rule laying down the maximum number of Shekdars for each Taluk would, I am afraid, be a mistake. The number must depend, of course, upon the size and importance of the Taluk and upon its reasonable requirements. That simultaneously with the improvement of the Shekdar's qualifications and prospects, the number should be reduced is quite proper. To the proportion of men in the several classes suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, I see no objection. The classification is a matter of detail and may be left to the Revenue Commissioner in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned. I may,

however, say that much inconvenience is likely to arise from any hobli being classed as first, second or third.

3. The same qualifications should be insisted upon in the case of all classes of these officials from whatever community drawn.

4. To the grant of a horse allowance, there seems no objection. The amount proposed by the Revenue Commissioner, however, seems excessive.

5. A School of Training seems as unsuitable as it is unnecessary. What seems required are (a) literary qualification with Matriculation as the minimum standard, (b) Mysore Local Service Revenue Examination, (c) ability to ride, i.e., an equitation cirtificate, (d) a knowledge of kannada and (e) some knowledge of Survey to be acquired by a short apprenticeship under a District Surveyor.

6. Public Works or ~~works of Sanitation~~ ought not to be tacked on to Shekdars.

7. It would be a mistake to

entrust these small officials with the disposal of darkhasts.

are necessary Dy Collr - Q.

6. Every Shekdar may be given two peons, a proportionate reduction being made in the strength of the Taluk Menial Establishment. All scriptory work could easily be done by the Shekdar himself and no clerk need be attached to him.

This is all right - Q

9. It would be a mistake to locate all Shekdars at Taluk Head Quarters.

Quite so. - Q

10. The Committee's recommendation as a whole seem to deserve acceptance.

Yes - the reasons stated & stated in the Chapter of the Committee's Proposals - Q.

28/11/03

Q. (G.)

27/11/03

MEMORANDUM I.

Scheme for Improving the Shekdari Service.

1. On and after July 1903, the term "Revenue Inspector" shall be applied to those who are appointed to perform the duties now being done by Shekdars.

2. On and after July 1903, there shall be three grades of Revenue Inspectors, the pay of the 1st grade Revenue Inspector being Rs. 40 a month, that of the 2nd grade, Rs. 30 a month and that of the 3rd grade, Rs. 25 a month.

3. Each Taluk in a District shall be subdivided so as to form Hoblis or Circles not exceeding 5 in number.

4. The number of Revenue Inspectors in each grade shall not exceed the following proportion:—20 per cent of the total number shall be of the 1st grade; 35 per cent of the 2nd grade and 45 per cent of the 3rd grade.

5. The Hoblis in each Taluk shall be classed as first grade Hobli, 2nd grade Hobli, and 3rd grade Hobli. In classifying Hoblis as above, due weight shall be given to the following considerations:—The unhealthiness of the climate, the size of the Hobli and the amount of work which would devolve on the Revenue Inspector of the Hobli.

6. When the scheme of Revenue Inspectors has been brought into force, none shall be appointed to a 1st grade or 2nd grade Hobli but those who are entitled by qualifications and length of service to the pay of the grade of the Hobli.

7. Revenue Inspectors in Hoblis treated as Malnad and in Stations classed as Kasaba Stations shall have a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per month and Revenue Inspectors of all other Hoblis, shall have a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

8. Every Revenue Inspector shall keep a decent riding pony and shall spend at least 20 days in every month on tour in his Hobli.

9. A Central School shall be established in Bangalore on or about the 1st July 1903, under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner for the training of candidates for the post of Revenue Inspectors.

10. The qualifications for admission into the School shall be —

(1) that the applicant has passed an University examination not lower than the Matriculation and that in the case of men not already in service, they are not above the age of 25 years ;

(2) that the candidate is pronounced physically fit by the Civil Surgeon in Bangalore for the work of Inspector.

For a period of 3 years on and after July 1903, in the case of Shekdars, Taluk Measurers, Tank Inspectors, Taluk Gumastas and other employees already in the service of Government in the Revenue Department as defined in the Rules for the admission into and promotion in the Revenue Department, and in the case of Mahomedans, the above educational and age restrictions will be relaxed and such of them as are likely in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner to benefit by a course of training in the School will be admitted

11. The following subjects shall be taught in the school :—

(a) Surveying (chain, prismatic, compass and theodolite),
(b) Levelling,
(c) Estimating,
(d) Drawing,
(e) Land Revenue Code,
Land Revenue Rules,
Survey Manual and Survey Rules,

and such important orders of Government as may be necessary or useful in their future work,

(f) Shooting,
(g) Drill,
(h) The village accounts and forms.

12. The Course will extend over six months or such longer period as may be fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

13. An examination will be held in the above subjects at the end of the course, and no candidate shall be considered to have passed the examination and to have qualified for the post of Revenue Inspector unless he obtains $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the maximum number of marks in each subject. Those who obtain not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the maximum number of marks in each subject will be placed in the first class and their claims for the office of Revenue Inspector will have preference over those who pass in the second class.

14. Every candidate qualifying as above for the post of Revenue Inspector shall be appointed to the last grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

a) Matriculation
e) Physical fitness
Exception.
(3) Kannada
(4) Revenue Examination
(5) Equitation
(6) Survey.
These should be insisted upon. No School is required.

15. Promotion from the 3rd grade to the 2nd and from the 2nd to the 1st shall be regulated in the following manner :—

(a) till the maximum number of vacancies is filled up in each grade, 2 years' efficient service in a grade of a Revenue Inspector qualified as above will entitle him to promotion to the next higher grade. The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Revenue Commissioner annually the names of the Revenue Inspectors whom on account of efficiency in the performance of their duties and integrity of conduct they think eligible for promotion.

(b) when the maximum number of vacancies in the 1st and 2nd grades are thus filled up, promotions will be regulated by vacancies occurring from time to time and will depend on the comparative merits, qualifications and service of men in the lower grades.

16. No Revenue Inspector that does not qualify himself as herein laid down shall be entitled to the pay of any of the present grades and all those now in service or who may be appointed in future to the office of Shekdars and who are not qualified as herein laid down shall get only the pay to which they are entitled under the old rules.

17. Whenever a Revenue Inspector is thus appointed, no Talul Measurer, Work Inspector or Well Mestri shall be appointed or deputed for work in such hobli and all their duties shall be performed by the Revenue Inspector.

18. The Revenue Inspectors shall be competent to dispose of darkhasts for lands which may be given out without sale or without an upset price being put on the land.

19. Shekdars or other men in service sent to the School at Bangalore for training shall be considered as on duty and persons acting for them will be entitled to draw acting allowance.

20. The number of men sent for training from each District should not exceed five for a term and Deputy Commissioners should choose only such of their subordinates as are likely to qualify themselves for Revenue Inspectorships.

Adapted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders.

Adapted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders.

21. Revenue Inspectors should be placed in charge of Hoblis and should reside in a central village within the Hobli. They should not without necessity be called into or detained at the Taluk Head-quarters. They should not without the previous permission of Amildars leave their Hoblis.

Para 21. all right

22. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to send to the Revenue Commissioner not later than the 1st March 1903 a list of Hoblis of the Taluks in their District re-grouped so as to suit the new scheme, and the Revenue Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, frame a final re-distribution list of Hoblis for the whole State and submit it to Government on or before the 1st of May 1903.

Para 22. matter of detail

23. In the introduction of the new service in place of the old, the existing Shekdars shall be replaced gradually and men qualified, under the rules, will be appointed as vacancies occur.

Para 23. all right

24. The vacancies occurring among the existing Shekdars shall not be filled up permanently by the Deputy Commissioners concerned, who will report the existence of the vacancy to the Revenue Commissioner.

Para 24. Should not take away the Dy Com's freedom of action.

25. The new scheme shall come into operation on the 1st July 1903.

MEMORANDUM No. II.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SCHEME.

1. The following assumptions will be made and they will be kept in view in giving effect to the scheme :—

(a) that in each Taluk there shall not be more than 5 Hoblis or Circles and in the whole State therefore the total number of Revenue Inspectors shall not exceed (67 × 5) =335 ;

(b) that 20 per cent of the number of Revenue Inspectors belong to the 1st grade, 35 per cent to the 2nd grade ; and 45 per-cent to the 3rd grade ;

(c) that 1st class horse-allowance is drawn by 35 per cent of Revenue Inspectors.

2. (a) Cost of present 459 Shekdars,— Rs. 8,085 ;

(b) cost of present Taluk Measurers, Tank Inspectors and Irrigation Well Mestris=Rs. 5,000;

(c) cost of peons to the Taluk Measurers, etc., (so far as at present ascertainable from the statements of Deputy Commissioners =Rs. 712.

Cost of proposed—

(a) 335 Revenue Inspectors=

Rs. 9,965	Rs.
67 on Rs. 40 each =	2,680
117 on Rs. 30 do	3,510
151 on Rs. 25 do	3,775
Total Rs.	9,965

(b) Horse allowance—

117 at Rs. 15 each =	1755
218 at Rs. 10 do =	2,180
Total Rs.	3,935

(c) 335 gumastas at Rs.12 each = Rs. 4,020

Grand Total cost, Rs. 17,920

4. Saving in the cost of peons to 124 Shekdars (whose posts will be abolished) at 2 peons at Rs. 7 and 6 respectively =Rs.1,612.

Hence net additional cost—

Rs. 17,920
—Rs. 13,797
—Rs. 1,612

Rs. 2,511 per mensem
or
Rs. 30,132 per annum.

Note by the 1st Councillor Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao. C.I.E. —

Note for Kind Submission to His Highness.

I am thankful to the Dewan for having brought the Shekdari Scheme for discussion before Council. The Council have accepted the recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner on the main points, and it is only on some minor details that there is a difference of opinion.

I was anxious to get the references connected with the opening of the Police Training School in 1892 before I noted down my views on the points on which I differ from the Council, for kind submis-sion to His Highness.

Before I proceed further I may be allowed to note that the Revenue Com-missioner's Memorandum submitted in Novem-ber 1902 is based upon the Resolutions of the Council dated 30th June as modified by Resolution dated 7th July 1900. For the sake of convenience I will take up the Memorandum I, submitted by the Revenue Com-

-missioner

Commissioner and deal with it para by para.

Para 1. The Revenue Commissioner proposes to change the name "Shekdar" to "Revenue Inspector". The Dewan and 2nd Coun-cillor are in favour of retaining the pre-sent designation. I think myself it will be a great pity not to take advantage of the present revision of the Scheme and change the name to "Revenue Inspector". The Council of 30th June 1900 had resolved that the Shekdars should have"a more appropriate designation". I find from the papers that a reference was made to the Director of Archae-ological Researches, and from his letter No. 1219 dated 13th September 1899 it will be seen that Buchanan, who toured through Mysore in 1800, has noted that "the head person of a Hobli is by the Natives called a 'Parpathi', and by the Mussalmans a "Shek-dar'". Mr. Rice says that the term 'Shekdar' is of Arabic and Persian origin and"must apparently have been in use under the Mussal-man Government, if not before." If the Government wishes to have a Hindu term,

Observation remarks
Even now
this term is
used locally - I
suppose it is still
in official vogue
in work -

term, "Parpathegar" may be adopted in pre-
-ference to "Shekdar". But it will take a
long time for people to become familiar with
the Shekdar in his new garb, , "Inspector" is
a term with which they are pretty familiar
now and with the prefix "Revenue", there can
be no mistake about his functions. I think

The cases may
be differently
considered ?

also that "Revenue Inspector" sounds more
respectable than "Shekdar". The expression
"Shekdar" is associated in the public mind
with an official whose principal function is
to run behind the Amildar's carriage or
horse and to arrange for supplies to offi-
-cers visiting a Taluk. The Deputy Commis-
-sioners consulted are generally either in
favour of the term "Revenue Inspector" or
do not say anything about the name. The
Deputy Commissioner of Kadur is the only
officer who would have the present name retained.

Para 3. Regarding para 3 the only
change adopted in Council is to reduce the
pay of the 1st Grade from Rs. 40 to Rs. 35.
It will be seen from the Revenue Commission-
-er's Memorandum that he proposes to have

have only 67 Revenue Inspectors in the 1st Grade on Rs. 40 each. This will give only one such official for each Taluk, and consi-dering the important duties proposed to be assigned to the new Revenue Inspectors, and the tests they have to undergo, and consi-dering further that they cannot under the Rules be ordinarily appointed straight off to that Grade but will have to rise to it from the last Grade, the pay attached does not, in my humble opinion, appear to be too high.

Para 3. I have no remarks to make on para 3 except to invite attention to the Council Resolution of 30th June 1900 in which the Shekdari charges are proposed to be "reduced to about 5 or less for each Taluk". The Revenue Inspector's charges in the Madras Presidency are very large and a maximum of 5 Inspector's charges for the comparatively smaller Taluks of Mysore is by no means too low.

Para 4. Perhaps the Revenue Commis-sioner's proportions were better, but I

I will not press the point.

Para 7. As it is proposed to give the usual Malnad allowance to Revenue Inspectors I agree to a horse allowance of Rs. 10 all round.

Paras 9 to 13. It is in connection with the establishment of a central Training School that I regret I cannot agree with the Dewan and 2nd Councillor. I am sorry that I have had to differ with them on previous occa-sions also whenever the question of a Training School came up for consideration. If I understand them aright, their objection seems to be based upon the failure of the School for teaching Surveying, which was maintained under the control of the Survey Commissioner. The School was bound to fail as it was not possible to make anything out of the bad material the Superintendent of Survey had to deal with. The Superintendent of Survey says that "a good many of them were wanting in intelligence as well as robustness and physique". But this will not be the type of men that the Revenue Commis-sioner

Commissioner proposes to select for training in the proposed School. The physical tests have been laid down and as regards intelli-gence in the candidates, from my experience of the Police Training School, I anticipate that even young men with double degrees will not think it beneath their dignity to seek admission to the School. The Survey Training School aimed only at teaching the Shekdars now in the service. There was only one sub-ject to be taught. The School, in addition to having to depend entirely on the existing bad material to work upon, could not count upon a continuous supply as the Government refused to appoint substitutes for those who were under instruction and the Deputy Com-missioners were in consequence unwilling to spare men for the School. This has been remedied in the Revenue Commissioner's pro-posals. (See para 19 of the Revenue Com-missioner's Memorandum I.)

Minor remarks
There is no necessity for such a school and will lead to further increasing expenditure. I am not sure that there is such a school in any administration.

The Council propose to lay down the tests referred to in para 25 of the report of the Committee of 1898 but they do

Revenue Remarks

It is necessary to point this out. They can learn where Col Grant's measures learn- The Technical School in Mysore may teach this subject but as it learn- ing has not yet begun the man for carrying this subject when the com- petition for further ser- -vice is so keen-

do not say where the candidate is to pick up

(a) " ability to measure and plot fields,

(b) ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irri- -gation. I would submit with great deference that a training in the subjects specified in para 11 of the Revenue Commissioner's Memo- -randum appears to me to be quite necessary in a Revenue Inspector of the type Government have now in view. The Revenue Inspector con- -templated by the Committee of 1898 was a much lower paid official, and the work ex- -pected of the new Revenue Inspector is of a higher order. He will have to be entrusted with the inspection of works undertaken or constructed under the Takavi Rules and wells sunk under the Irrigation Well Rules. A Training School is, in my humble opinion, quite necessary for the following reasons:--

I do not know if the Committee refers to schooling & drill - The committee have required such mentioned in subjects & if deemed necessary - & I cannot think of such a contingency why not go with them to Civil or Military School or practice with the special camps for a month we may confine our attention to practical

※ See page 54, para 175 and page 68, para 209 of the Report of the Indian Irrigation Com- -mission, Part I. General.

(1). There is no properly organised and pro- -perly supervised school for teaching

(i) Surveying(Chain, Prismatic Compass and Theodolite.),

(ii) Levelling,

(iii) Estimating,

The new Engineering School in Mysore is practically over- crowded - The idea seems to give a Student more learning than can be assimilated

(iii) Estimating,

(iv) Drawing,

(v) Shooting, and

(vi) Drill.

(2). The proposed School will not cost much, all that is required being an Instructor of the standing of an Overseer for teaching the first four subjects and a Drill Instructor to teach the last two. An Instructor in Re--venue Law and Practice may be necessary in the case of candidates who have not suffi--cient educational qualifications to pick up the necessary knowledge themselves. For this an experienced 1st Grade Sheristedar will be sufficient. The whole Institution may be placed under the charge of the Assistant Commissioner attached to the Reve--nue Commissioner

(3). The School will be useful for training not only for the Shekdari Service but will also be useful for those who aspire to Amil--daris and Assistant Commissionerships, and for whom a training in surveying and cognate subjects has been or is proposed to be laid

laid down as a qualification.

(4). All these different grades of officials will be all the better for going through a course of drill and shooting as these will make men of them.

(5). There has been the encouraging prece-
-dent of the Police Training School which is acknowledged on all hands to have wonder-
-fully improved the character and type of men that now man the higher ranks of the force.

(6). It will be seen from the Rules connect-
-ed with the starting of the Police Training School that within a few months of the Go-
-vernment sanction, the School was actually started. Within six months of the starting the first batch had passed out and were available for appointment as Jemadars and Inspectors.

(7). I will not go into details. I have in-
-dicated the main outlines of the scheme and I would respectfully suggest that the Rules might be left to be drawn up by the Revenue Commissioner and published with the appro-
-val

To be found at page 916, Part II of the Mysore Gazette for September 8, 1892.

approval of Government as was done in the case of the Police Training School.

(8). There is not a single Deputy Commis-sioner who has objected to the opening of a Training School, and in this matter, I submit, the strongly expressed opinion of the Revenue Commissioner should have every weight.

(9). The School will be useful, nay neces-sary, for giving a training to such of the existing Shekdars as are likely to benefit by a course of training in the School. A training in the School will promote esprit de corps among the officials who have passed through it.

It will be seen that the Council Resolution of 30th June 1900 has already ruled that the Shekdars should per-form the duties specified in the Resolution. These duties have been adopted from the report of the Committee of 1898. I would retain them in their entirety not omitting item No. 12 as provided in the Resolution of 17th July 1900.

Submitted to His Highness.

H

The opinion of the Council is only explanatory and there is not much left unsaid.

The cost as approximately estimated comes to about Rs 2000 and this is a large sum of money - But the subject has been long under discussion and it is desirable that some thing definite should be settled - It is for a question whether as recommended by the committee of 1897 - the duty should not be fixed at 20.25 and 30 Rs. But it has been pointed out by some Rs non. The committee proposed two rates of duty - all cc of 10 & 7 Rs - & the present scheme provides for an all-round rate of 10 Rs - After careful consideration I am of opinion that the higher rates now proposed may be adopted - The scheme is one which can

B

2

only be introduced gradually
and the highest grading 35 sts
must be reserved for specially good
men, vacancies not to be filled
up in routine course - another
condition of success must be
that the responsibility of the Dept
cannot removed in no manner be
relaxed - and while they should
be given full power without a
fear to sketching the tests of
qualifications must be clearly laid
down and strictly enforced - The
existing men should not be turned
away adrift - with these precautions
the scheme may be hoped to work
well and not necessitate the whole
increase at once -

I do not know if I should
say any thing about the school -
I am led by the 1st condition I am very
clear in my mind that it is a waste
of money and extravagance to open
a School - If it is expected that graduates
with double Degrees are attracted to
this service, is it too much to expect
also that they will be able to study this
required Revenue Law by themselves -
cannot the existing Special schools
teach these special subjects such as
Levelling, estimate making &c ?
Our object should be to obtain the

2)

maximum of efficiency with
minimum cost when there are
crowds of Educated young men wandering
about for employment are we to have
another training School for teaching
them revenue Laws - ? I do not know
that there will be any occasion
for them on Shetland being to
obtain their knowledge of drill &
shooting. Uniforms are sent to
be suggested I suppose - what I
humbly submit is that we should
confine ourselves to what is practi-
cal - Let us not waste money
to obtain what may at the
most be called a Superfine refine-
ment. Our available resources
are not unlimited and the
max^m increase now calculated
is not a small sum.

The scheme as recommended
by the Council may be sanctioned

15. XII. 03

2

RECORD OF CASE SUBMITTED FOR THE ORDERS OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

19.12.03
no. 1290.

SUBJECT

Scheme for the improvement of the Sekdari service in Mysore

1429

ORDER

The scheme as modified in Council is sanctioned good reason having been shown for the modifications.

Para 11. (2) of the memo may be modified as marked in red pencil. I do not myself see the need for a school. But from what I hear of experiences in Bombay I anticipate that some definite arrangements for instructing candidates in practical surveying will be required. The Survey Commissioner may be consulted on this point. Perhaps the best plan would be to make confirmation in the service contingent on the candidate passing a practical survey test after appointment. It would be a simple matter to have a survey class for passed candidates, and the elementary theory of Survey could still be retained as a subject for the open examination. The consideration of this point need not delay the issue

of orders on the case.

I trust that the scheme now sanctioned will have the most beneficial results and justify the substantial increase in expenditure.

~~KRW~~

8/1/04

Issue orders accordingly
Let me see the draft

9.1.04

A draft order is submitted for
appl.

12/1/14

The Dewan

A revised draft accords direction
on the previous draft is
drawn up & submitted

25/1/14

The Dewan

15/125
14.1.04.

5718
R 3439
EVANS OFFICE

189

(4)

Section CR
File No 97
Serial No 1

From J. Francis Rice Esqr
Director of Civil & Vaccination Statistics
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Genl & Fin Depts.

Dated 7th Feb 1898

Despatched

Received

General No. B
No.

Enclosure No. Three Index cases,
Two maps (Rela
& One packet Corr

Submitting report with reference to Govt. Proceedings dated 23rd Sept 97 appointing a Committee to meet and consider and report upon certain questions connected with the Sheikdari Service in Mysore.

References to be marked.

No

Sd/ with the enclosures

Dft 15/2

Returned herewith

Sd/
15/2/98

Sd
16/2/98

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(20)

Report of the committee appointed by Govt Pro: No 3158-66 / R.F.108-92 dated 23rd September 1897 to Consider certain questions relating to the Sheikdari Service in Mysore.

Report
Rec'd 19/9/98
Rev 4/11

Rec'd 10/11/98

Arrangement of Subjects.

Para	Subject.
1	Introduction
2	Committee meetings
3.	Improvement of Shikdari Service suggested in 1875 by Major Armstrong & Col. Campbell.
4.	Offg. Chief Commissioner Mr. Dalgetty's observations thereon
5.	Divisional & Deputy Commissioners' replies.
6	Questions raised in 1881 as to what Pahani work being done by the ordinary Taluk establishments
7.	Opinions of Deputy Commissioners.
8.	Col Grant's proposals for reorganizing the Taluk establishments including Shikdars on the Bombay system
9	Government order thereon of 23rd June 1881, suggesting another way of improving the the Shikdari Service
10.	Answers of some Dy Commissioners
11.	Devan's Pro: of 5th Nov. 1884 prescribing certain qualifications for Shikdars
12.	Extent to which the order has been carried out

Para	Subjects
13.	Dewan's Pro: Of 6th Feb 1891 calling for a Report on certain suggestions for the improvement of the Sheikdari Service.
14.	Deputy Commissioners' replies and Govt Pro: thereon Of 23rd Sep 1897 appointing a Committee to consider the subject further and report upon it under 5 heads.
15	Committee's deliberations
16	First head. Duties which the Sheikdars have to perform - List of such duties.
17	Sheikdars' present powers in the discharge of these duties.
18	Investiture with power of disposal in any of the matters comprised in the list.
19.	Authority to sign and issue Demand Notices for Revenue arrears.
20.	Second head. Pay and allowances of Sheikdars. Committee's proposals as regards pay.
21	Committee's proposals as regards Horse allowance.
22	How these proposals are to be adopted.
23	Peons to Sheikdar.
24	Clerk to Sheikdar.
25	Third head. Tests and qualifications - Committee's proposals.

Para	Subjects
26	Their application
27	Fourth head Division of Talukas into Sheikdari ranges. General remarks.
28	Method adopted by the Committee
29	General result for the whole Province
30	Illustrative maps and statements
31	Ranges in Bangalore District
32	do Kolar do
33	do Tumkur do
34 & 35	do Mysore do
36	do Hassan do
37	do Shimoga do
38	do Kadur do
39	do Chikkadapa do
40	Committee's distribution into grades of pay.
41	do do do do House allowance
42	Cost
43	Fifth head Other matters (1) Location of Sheikdars
44	(2) Their designation
45	Detailed lists of Villages of new Hoblies
46	Conclusion

4

P.J.O

Accompaniments to the Report.

(1) Hobliwar statistical statements for each Taluk. Five files for the 5 Districts of Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug, received from the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(2) Five files of Taluk maps for the said 5 Districts, showing the Boundary lines of the proposed Hoblies received from the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(3) Three Statistical statements for the proposed Hoblies in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts prepared in this office.

(4) File of papers received with Govt. Pro: No. 3158-66 / R 108-92 Dt 23rd September 1897 and read in the preamble thereof with maps for the 5 Taluks except (Tumkur Sira Hunsur & Heggadadevankote Taluks) than for the

No. B. Enclosure 5.

separately

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(20)

Bangalore,
9th February 1898.

From

T. Ananda Row Esqre
Director of Agricultural & other Statistics
in Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Report with reference to Government Proceedings No. 3155-66 (17) / RJ 108-92 dated 23rd September 1897 appointing a committee of officers to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara and consider and report upon certain questions connected with the Sheikdari tenure

(17) in the file

in Mysore.

2. The Government order was received by the Chairman on the 25th September 1894 and the Committee held its first sitting at Mysore, as soon as possible thereafter, on the 6th October. In all, seven meetings were held.

3. The subject of improving the Shikdari service seems to have been mooted so far back as in 1875, when on the 13th October of that year, Major Armstrong then Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog addressed Col. J. A. Campbell then Commissioner of the Division, making certain observations regarding this class of Revenue officials, their duties and the best mode of utilizing their services. Major Armstrong proposed that

involved no additional expenditure but rather a saving in expenditure due to the number of Revenue Inspectors to be entertained being smaller than the number of Shikaris in existence. Col: Campbell further recommended that they should be located at Taluk Head quarters, and in support of his recommendation, pointed out that Revenue Inspectors in Madras and "General duty Karkoons" as they are called, in Bombay, were stationed at Taluk Head quarters and sent out into the Taluks when ~~necessary~~ required.

4. These proposals were circulated to other Commissioners of Division and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their opinions and in doing so, the

S.No 2. Cee B.
Fin: No 7301
Rev: 38
of 20th Dec 1875

offsetting

officiating Chief Commissioner Mr. Dalyell observed "that the Shikdars are, under "present circumstances, to a great extent "useless admits of no doubt; but this "result is due perhaps to certain dis- "advantages under which the class "have labored rather than to any defect "in the system. To improve their useful- "ness, it is necessary that they should "be better paid; and that by care in "selecting efficient men, a reasonable "prospect should be afforded to this "class, of promotion to the higher ranks."

The officiating Chief Commissioner entertained some doubt whether it would be practicable in most Talukhs to enlarge the Stables of Naigaries, and desired that Major Armstrong's proposals might be

be a miniature Amildar, in his subdivision
of the Taluk with prospects of being
elected for the posts of Peishkar (an offic
which then existed, corresponding to the
present Deputy Amildar), and Taluk
Sheristadar. Mr Krishna Jeyar (Deputy
Commissioner of Kolar) was of the same
opinion, and went further in proposing
that Sheikdars should be constituted
Peishkars and be invested with powers
of action on their own responsibility
including those of a third class Magistra
like Parpathegars in Bombay. Major Blair
and Major Armstrong (Deputy Commis
-sioners of Shimoga and Chittaldroog)
preferred that the Sheikdars servic
should be kept distinct from that

of

of Taluk Gumastas, that they should be constituted Revenue Inspectors and stationed at Taluk Head quarters. Mr Lr. Pontons (Deputy Commissioner of Mysore) was of the same opinion, while Col: Pearse (Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur) recommended postponement of any change till after the introduction of the Survey Settlement.

6. It does not appear that any orders were issued at the time. But the subject came up before Government again in this view. In February 1881, the Survey Commissioner represented Letter No. 104 S.R. 06. Sec B dt 7th Feb 1881. the necessity for making special provision of about Rs 3,000/- in

the

the Budget for the pay of Coolies employed on Phut-Pahari work, which, in Mysore, devolved on Land specially entertained for the occasion and purpose, while in Bombay, the work was done by the ordinary Public Establishment. In passing orders thereon, it was observed that the Chief Commissioner saw no reason why Phut-Pahari work should not be done by the Public Establishment as elsewhere, and the Survey Superintendent was asked to Communicate with the Deputy Commissioners concerned and submit a further report on the subject. The Phut-Pahari herein referred to is the work of identifying with

S.No 7. Sec B.
(P) No 671-3 & 1213
19th February/81.

map

map in hand, a Survey Number on the field, ascertaining the names of the occupants by whom it is held, and measuring up and recording a sketch and the area of each such occupant's land comprised in such Survey Number.

7. The Survey Superintendent communicated accordingly with the Deputy Commissioner concerned and the correspondence showed, beyond a doubt, that the Land Establishment as then constituted could not do the Phut-Pahani unaided. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and Kadur said so most distinctly. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur thought that the Sheristadar could

be

be utilised for the purpose, while the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara proposed that while the Phut Pahar was in progress in any future, the temporary establishment should do the office work, the permanent establishment being depicted for field work; but he did not see his way to dispensing with the additional, temporary hands.

8. In these circumstances, the Survey Superintendent (Col. Grant) proposed a reorganization of future establishments which might in his opinion not only provide very efficiently for the performance of the Phut-Pahar work and the

C. No. 559 S.
28th May 1881

save the Rs 3,000/- annually, spent on
that unit but also place the Kelu
establishments on a better footing for
all purposes without additional cost.
Taking the Thumaraipeatna Jaluli for
an example, he proposed that the
then existing

1 Head Gumastha (on 20 Rs)

4 Gumasthas (on Rs 15 each)

and 9 Sheikdars (with pay varying
from Rs 20 to Rs 10)

should be constituted into

1 Head Gumastha (on Rs 25/)

2 Field Gumasthas (on Rs 22 each)

and 8 Gumasthas (on Rs 18, 15 and 12).

Under this scheme, all Gumasthas would
be liable for field duty; but as a rule,

those

those designated Field Gumastas should be employed on that duty, and should draw some-what higher pay. While the Phut-Pahani work is in progress, the temporary hands of a few Gumastas from neighbouring Talukas in which such work is not in progress would preclude the necessity for employing additional temporary hands, and such temporary loan would always be feasible as it was impossible that the Phut-Pahani of more than two adjoining Talukas (and seldom if so many) would be in progress at one and the same time. In this way, Phut-Pahani work would be better done, and as to the other work of the Taluk generally which Shekdars were doing, Col. Graeme

feels

felt sure that work which a Gumasta residing at Headquarters and taking his orders direct from the Sheristar would perform in two days, would often require as many days for the order to reach the Sheristar and many more days for the work to be completed. "In short," he added "the amount of work "got through annually by a Gumasta "under immediate supervision would "contrast almost ludicrously with "that of a Sheristar under the "present system". A saving of persons would also be effected on the Sadr Establishment. These proposals of Col: Grant were in accordance with the Bombay system.

9. These proposals however did

did not commend themselves to Govern-

S. No 11. Sec B
Proposal 2509-17 Rev:62

ment, who in their order thereon, dated
23rd June 1837, observed — "the proposed
abolition of the Sheristars and the
having of peons attached to them
cannot be conveniently carried out,
owing to the multifarious duties
attached to these officers and the
desirableness of retaining these
officers at important out-stations."
Government recognized that Sheristars
were indifferently selected and that
a revision of them was called for,
that it would be desirable somewhat
to reduce their numbers and to raise
their pay which may be fixed at
Rs 15/- for two-thirds of the number

and

and at Rs 20/- for the remaining one third. In regard to their qualifications, it was stated that besides some power of management, the Sheristadar should also possess a thorough knowledge of the village accounts and should be capable of conducting the Phut-Pahani and that the same qualifications should be required of the Taluk Revenue Inspectors. The Deputy Commissioners were directed to at once set about improving their Taluk establishments in this manner, eliminating such hands as were unfit. It was added in the Government order that, if these instructions were attended to, there would be no difficulty in conducting the Phut-Pahani by means

of

of the permanent Taluk officials, without the necessity for extra temporary establishments, the establishments of neighbouring Taluks being availed of to assist in the Shist-Pahani work in the Taluk in which the same is conducted.

10. Some District officers appear to have submitted replies to these Proceedings. The Deputy Commissioner of Chingleput (Mr. S. Venkataramaniengar) in view of the amount of Revenue work which the Amildars had to overtake and of the minor supervising staff which should be allowed them to enable them to carry on the work with desirable promptitude and correctness, could not feel justified in recommending any appreciable reduction in the number of Sheristadars, for at the

utmost

* S. No 12 Sec B.
⊗ No 426 dated 281 17th August 1881

utmost, he could only reduce the number for the whole District by three, but considered it desirable that their pay should be increased from the scale of Rs 10, 15 and 20 then existing to that of Rs 15, 20 and 25, three in the highest ~~grade~~ scale being as a rule assigned for duty in the Mahwa Talukas of the District with liberty nevertheless to the Amildars to make use of all their Sheikdars "in such a manner as they may deem best, any where and everywhere in "their respective Talukas, as occasion "may arise". The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore (Mr Ricketts) reported that he could dispense with two Sheikdars in each of his Talukas reducing the number and enlarging the area of their charges

Ⓐ S.D.C.'s No: D. 534 8 21st October 1881

divisions

divisions accordingly, and recommended that the saving thereby effected should be entirely devoted to raising their scale of pay from Rs 10, 15 and 20 to Rs 20, 25 and 30 so as to secure a better qualified class of men for the office and to enable them to maintain a horse and otherwise do their outdoor work with less discomfort and expense.

B. Rs 20 Office R. Letter Nos 595 dated 1st September 1883

Writing a second time on the subject, affected by certain cases of misappropriation of Revenue by Sheristadars which had occurred, Mr Ricketts very strongly advocated the entire abolition of Sheristadars as such, and the entertainment in their stead of Field Gumastas or Revenue Inspectors who would regularly work

work in the Taluk kutcherry and only go out on other duty when specially deputed by the Amildar. Their special duty over, they would return to the Taluk kutcherry and make a regular report of their proceedings as gathered from their diaries and accounting for any monies that may be received by them or under their supervision. The Amildar would thus be cognizant of all their doings and there would be record and check as to all their monetary or other transactions. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur (Mr Mackleyohn) writing in December 1881, only recommended the reduction of three in the number of Shirkdars in the entire District, but

would

S.No 155 & 156 of 1875

would raise their pay from a scale of
to Rs 15 & 20
Rs 10, 15 and 20. He deprecated the system
under which Sheikdars live out in some
village of their Taluk removed from
immediate neighbour on the ground that
nearly all orders on Revenue subjects to
Shanbogues pass through their hands,
but most of them do little more than
simply pass the orders on and generally
succeed in delaying them considerably
in transit, in fact instead of useful
assistants to the Amildar, they are at
present more of a drag on quicker work
than otherwise." He recommended that
Sheikdars should be first sent for 3
months to a Revenue Survey party to
learn to do a simple measurement

work

work and to understand maps and boundary work; and he strongly advocated their retention at the Head quarters of each Taluk who should be ready to start on any Revenue work the Auditor might detail them on. The Deputy Commissioner of Shikarpur (Mr Abdul Kadir) & Sessions Judge No. 3 dated 30th April 1882. could reduce the number of Sheristars by 9 in the whole District, so that the extra cost entailed by raising their scale of pay to Rs 15 and 20 as mentioned in the Board's Proceedings of 23rd June 1881 would not, on the whole, exceed Rs 27. He reported that the new then existing were generally speaking well up in Revenue accounts and field work.

11. It does not appear

appear that any orders were passed
at the time, regarding pay and
number of Sheristars. But in Secretariat
Proceedings No. 4594-4603/96 dated 5th Jan 1884
it was laid down that with a view
to maintain efficiency among
Sheristars, "no one who cannot read
"and write Kannada with facility, or
"is not fully acquainted with Village
"accounts shall be appointed to the
"office of Sheristar in future". The order
further directed that Deputy Commissioners
"should cause every candidate to be
"carefully examined by some competent
"officer whose certificate as to qualification
"as above should be attached to the
"first pay bill of the Nominee.

12. From enquiries addressed

to

to Deputy Commissioners on the subject, there appears reason to believe that there has been no illiterate person among Sheristadars since the date of the orders above mentioned; but it does not appear that the prescribed qualifications have been always insisted upon; or that every candidate was examined and a nominee's qualifications certified to before his appointment in every case.

13. In his address to the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and merchants from all Taluks held at the Dasara of 1889, the Dewan mentioned the improvement of the Sheristadari service as one of the demands more or less pressing upon the attention of the

State

State; and soon afterwards, i.e. in January 1890, the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug applied for a horse-allowance of Rs 15/- per mensem to Sheikdars in the Davangere Taluk, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore acted for an increase of Rs 5/- to the pay of the Sheikdars drawing Rs 10/- in the last grade. Thereupon, with a view to improving the service as a whole, certain office notes and minutes on the subject were circulated from the Revenue office to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their consideration and suggestions on the various points raised therein (Vide Revenue Proc: No 1225-64 dated 6th February 1891 cir. 253

14. The replies received from Deputy Commissioners, framed after independently

independently of each other, were not uniform and unanimous and the Government considering it necessary that there should be consultation and combined action for securing uniformity of system and for the arrangement of details directed in September last, that as all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were expected to meet at mysore during the ensuing Dassera, a Committee of officers consisting of the eight Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the undersigned, as Chairman should consider the subject and submit carefully drawn up proposals for the consideration and orders of Government. The points which this Committee was to consider were indicated

indicated, as follows :-

27 duties

(1) The duties which the Pleiklaris have to perform.

(2) Their pay and allowances.

(3) The duration of Salvia and Service.

(4) The prescribing of a qualifying test for the appointment - and

(5) Any other matters bearing upon the subject, which the Committee may wish to bring to the notice of Government.

15. The Committee as above constituted met and consulted together and freely discussed various aspects of the question under the heads above specified. In these deliberations, it was a great advantage that several Members of the Committee were acquainted with more than

than our District. The conclusions arrived at have been practically unanimous.

16. First, as to the duties which the Sheikdars have to perform. These are multifarious and the Committee consider that they may be briefly summarised as follows:-

(1) Collecting Sayer duty, where no special agency for the purpose exists, and supervising the work of Sayer Karkoons where such are employed.

(2.) Supervising Revenue Collections and touching up backward villages pertaining in connection therewith.

(3). Superintending the preparation, issue and service of Notices of demand.

(4) Attaching property of defaulters under the orders of the Amildar.

(5) Holding sales of property under

under the provisions of the Rules in force

(6) Submitting reports when precautionary measures for the security of the Land Revenue have to be adopted under sections 146 to 151 of the Land Revenue Code

(7) Occasionally examining and checking the Shanbogues Khaudchummaki and Khate and Khirdee accounts and verifying the latter with receipts granted to Raiyats for Revenue paid by them.

(8) Occasionally examining Patels' Registers of Vital statistics and Cattle mortality.

(9) Submission of reports on Dasthaees for land for cultivation, building &c.

(10) Sale of Dasthaee lands and petty items of Government miscellaneous

Revenue

Revenue, under proper authority

(11) Submission of reports on the Season, rainfall, and other matters affecting the general condition of his Holly with special reference to the requirements of Sec 10 of the Famine Relief Code.

(12) Subdividing and plotting sub-divisions of Survey numbers.

(13) Testing the Pahani entries made by Shanbhogues in respect of crops and their out-turn, state of Boundary marks and unauthorised use of Government water, inspecting not less than 5 percent of the Survey numbers in each village every year, giving particular attention to the Boundary marks

marks of unoccupied Survey numbers.

(14) Enforcing the due maintenance of Field Survey Boundary marks.

(15) Attending to village conservancy and noticing encroachments on public paths.

(16) Maintenance of Avenue trees and Topes.

(17) Inspection of Tanks, Channels, and minor Government buildings and submitting reports of such inspection and making arrangements to avert danger in emergent cases.

(18) Annual Maintenance work to Tanks and Channels.

(19) Attending to the proper distribution of water from Tanks and Channels where disputes arise and no special agency

for

for the purposes exists.

(20) Protection of District Forests and Sandal trees.

(21) Supplying Dak-bullocks and attending to the requirements of officers and travellers, when necessary.

(22) Inspection of ferry boats and ferries as to their safe condition and enforcing a strict observance of the rules regarding the management of the ferries (vide Rs. 1st $\frac{6558-65}{20}$ dated 15th November 1851, and $\frac{4084-92}{107}$ dated 2nd September 1852, Pages 156 to 159 of the Revenue Manual).

(23) Supplies to Troops.

(24) Inspection of Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

(25) Helping Vaccinators in their work.

(26) Inspection of Mupsi institutions

(27) Such other duties as may be assigned by

by his superior officers.

The Committee consider the foregoing list fairly exhaustive. The last clause in it is intended to cover duties of a miscellaneous nature not separately specified which sometimes now devolve upon Patwaris; such as those of local inspection, enquiry and report on various points connected with land improvement loans, Irrigation well loans, Requisitions of Land for public purposes, rendering assistance to Superior Holders in recovering rent from Inferior Holders (Sec 93 Land Revenue Code) and other special subjects. It is intended also to cover similar special subjects in which Patwaris may, in the near future, have to render service such

as

as the preparation of returns and reports on points connected with the Economic Condition of their respective charges, Crop, and Dairy Experiments, Estimates of crop and the duties of circle Inspector under the out-turns ^ &c. (Famine Code

17. In performing the duties above enumerated, the Sheikdar has no power of independent action and disposal. He only reports to the Amildar and executes the orders he receives. Even so, a good Sheikdar is of great help to the Amildar and materially contributes to the ease and efficiency of the Revenue Administration of a Taluk. Where the Sheikdar is an indifferent official, much of the work above-mentioned, concerning as it does, is timely and

Regular

regular inspection of places and things and frequent examination of accounts, to evade, and not done at all, or so badly done, and some of it devolved upon the Collector himself or his Sheristedar and Amaldars who have other duties also to attend to, with the result that Revenue work, on the whole, is anyhow got through with friction and trouble, which means, inter alia waste of power, in the opinion of the Committee, every Sheristedar should be well known, and competent to do the work mentioned in the above list, and for this purpose the duties, which in the above list are summaried in a manner intelligible only to experts should hereafter be fully described with detailed instructions in

what

what may be called a 'Shikdar's Manual'.

18. The Committee considered the question whether Shikdars may be invested with powers of disposal in any of the matters which came up before them, and arrived at the conclusion that they should not recommend it, for the present at all events. A proposal to empower them to entertain Darkhasts and grant cultivation permits (Sagrah chits) in respect of lands included in List A (i.e. lands which under Rule XX of the Land Revenue Rules may be given out for cultivation without sale) did not commend itself to the Committee.

19. In the matter of Notices of Demand for arrears of Revenue,

See:

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Sec 155 of the Land Revenue Code enables Government to frame rules and to direct by what officer such Notices shall be issued. At present, the Amildars sign and issue these Notices, Sheristadars often keeping in their possession. The Committee by a large majority recommend that in future, Sheristadars may be directed to sign and issue such Notices themselves; those which may have to issue out of the Taluk being counter-signed by the Amildar. Whether signed and issued by Amildar or Sheristadar, these Notices must in the nature of things be based upon the Baki Jabitas" or lists of defaulters which the Shanbogue sends to the Taluk Kutcherry with his monthly R.C.B. account (Village account form No 50)

By

By allowing the Sheristar to sign and issue them, all the time that is now lost by the peasees having to leave through the Taluk Cutcherry will be saved and Revenue collections will be greatly facilitated, especially in the several cases in which Revenue is with-held until such Notices issue.

A minority consisting of the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Tumkur Mesrs Narainrao and Nanjundaiyare objected to this measure on the ground that the authority may be abused by the Sheristar. The rest of the Committee however do not share this fear, as improper Demand Notices can issue even under the present system and can be easily brought to book in any

any case.

20. Next, as to the pay and allowances of Sheristars. Till recently, these officials were divided into three classes on monthly salaries respectively of Rs 20, 15 and 10. The orders contained in Government Proceedings No 1179-86-1 dated 30th April 1897 raised the rates of pay by Rs 5/- each, with local allowances in some cases, with the result that the rates now in force are Rs 25, 20 and 15, with allowances of Rs 2 each to 35 Sheristars in Malnad tracts and Re 1 each to 57 Sheristars in semi-malnad tracts, owing to the conditions of residence in these tracts being peculiarly disadvantageous on account of costliness of living and unhealthiness of climate. In the opinion of the Committee, these higher rates

cates, though they go far to meet a
very great want, do not go far enough.
The Committee think that the Subordinate
Service, now so much despised, and
yet furnishing excellent training
for recruits for the superior executive
service, should be made attractive to
educated young men like Graduates
and Undergraduates of good character,
acquiring the qualifications which the
Committee would prescribe, should be
enabled to maintain themselves with
self-respect above the temptations
which beset an honest and efficient
discharge of their ministerial and subor-
dinating duties. After a careful
consideration of all the circumstances
including the financial aspect of the
question,

question, the Committee feel constrained to recommend that the scale of pay should be Rs 30, 25, and 20, with a horse allowance besides, which may be regarded as fixed batta or travelling allowance. If this scale were adopted a Sheristadar will be much on the same footing as a Head Gumasta in the Salem Cutcherry whose pay is fixed at Rs 25/- rising to Rs 30 under the orders contained in Government Proceedings, No. 1196 dated 30 Oct/Nov 1895 Mis. 726-96 while with qualifications, aptitude and training of a more befitting kind, he will become eligible for promotion to the posts of the Sadr Sheristadar and Amildar.

21. The Committee further considered that

every

every Sheikdar should be bound to keep a decent horse or pony and to ride it; and that for this purpose, he should be given a horse-allowance at either of two rates to be fixed with reference to the circumstances of each Taluq. The distinction of Malnad and Maidan for different rates of horse-allowance does not commend itself to the Committee as suitable in this connection; and the Committee prefer one rate for what may be called the easy and ordinary stations and a higher rate for more difficult stations comprising large towns, Rowe Cudapa, and the Malnad. The Committee consider that Rs 7 each for

for the former and Rs 10/ each for the latter will not be exercised.

22. As the existing men have had their salaries only recently raised, the Committee do not advise that the higher scale they recommend should be adopted as a matter of course; they would prefer its adoption gradually, as fresh men qualified under Tests to be hereafter prescribed are entertained, or as existing men qualify themselves under these Tests and prove themselves in other respects efficient and deserving.

23. At present every Sheristadar has two pens attached to him from the establishment of the Jail Butchery

The

The Committee are of opinion that these peons are necessary and that the arrangement should be continued.

24. The Committee considered the question whether each Sheristadar should have a clerk or writer also attached to him - such as had been recommended in the Madras Deputy Commissioners' letter No 409 Secy dated 15th September 1892. Such clerks, if attached, might be guardars or Duftaries on two grades of monthly salary viz, Rs 7 and Rs 5, and would help the Sheristadars in keeping their Registers or Diaries and generally in conducting their correspondence. But the absolute necessity for such a clerk must depend upon the amount

Govt 11.6.1- Sect.

amount of work which would devolve upon a Sheristar, and this again would depend much upon the size of his range. In View of the proposals which the Committee eventually resolved to submit in respect of Sheristars' ranges and which are explained in the sequel of this Report, the Committee concluded that a separate Clerk or Muktaady to each Sheristar would be unnecessary, especially as because provision for the requirements of exceptional cases could be met by arranging that at least one of the two persons attached to the Sheristar is literate.

25. Taking next the subject of Fees and

and qualifications for the appointment, the Committee recommend that the following should form the qualifications for the post, and that each Shikdar should pass a Test therein before he can be considered fit.

(1) Ability to read and write Kannada with facility.

(2) A fair acquaintance with the subjects prescribed for the Local Service Revenue Examination viz, the Mysore Land Revenue Code and Rules thereunder including specified parts of the Survey Manual and the Revenue Manual of 1886.

(3) Ability to measure and plot

plot fields.

(4) Ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irrigation; and

(5) Ability to ride.

26. The Committee are of opinion that nothing less than this would make a Khidmatgar useful in all respects. They recommend that a scheme of examination should be prescribed and a rule laid down that no one not qualified under it should hereafter appointed or if already a Khidmatgar, should hereafter promoted in the new scale. Those already in the Service who cannot qualify themselves within a reasonable time to be fixed should be eliminated from

from the Sheristar class and otherwise provided for and the proportion of qualified to unqualified Sheristars should be reported every year in the District Administration Reports. A great deal may be written on this branch of the subject; but it will all amount only to this - viz., that, in the interests of the efficiency of Salt Revenue administration, the Committee think that a rigid adherence to this rule of qualification is necessary and cannot be too strictly insisted upon.

27. Next, as to the division of Salt Works into Khollies, each Khollay constituting a Sheristar's charge. These charges have been much the same

same during many years past,
except, where in recent years, Taluks
were abolished and some of them
reconstituted. Some revision of the
grouping of villages generally,
has always been considered desirable
but at no time has this been considered
practicable so as to reduce the aggregate
number considerably. With the introduction
of the Revenue Survey and Settlement, with
extension of cultivation and with increase
in the number of holdings consequent
on extension of cultivation and sub-
division of estates, and last, not
least, with the requirements of pro-
-gressive ideas in the minds alike
of cultivators and executive officers

the

the work devolving on Shekdars has considerably increased both in quality and amount; but it is badly performed and very frequently in serious arrear, because, the new laws not been equal to it. There is much to be done in the way of sub-division of fields and maintenance of Survey Boundary marks in occupied and unoccupied lands, and the Committee consider that a large reduction in the number of Shekdars and a corresponding enlargement of the area of each Shekdar's charge is inexpedient at present, if not impracticable.

28. It is difficult to fix a standard limit of area, Revenue and Agricultural population for

a

a Sheriffdom charge, which, on a consideration of local needs and circumstances, will not, have to be departed from, frequently in one respect or another, often times also, the inconvenience arising from a change, as a change out weighs the advantage of uniformity to an absolute standard. For example, two tracts with equal Revenue may be very unequal as Sheriffdom charges; because, in the one case, the Revenue is derived mostly from Dry land, while in the other, it may be derived mostly from Wet and Garden land; or because, in the one case, the Revenue is got by fewer Proprietors or by habitually better and more regular payers of Revenue than in the other

case

case. Again, two tracts of country of equal area may be very unequal as Sheristars' charges because one is hilly and scarcely populated more than the other, or because one is interspersed with more Government Kavals (grazing grounds) and alienated villages than the other, or one has more Jungle and Channels than the other and so forth. In towns like Mysore and Bangalore, the miscellaneous duties of Sheristar are heavier than in the rural parts. Sometimes, it is necessary to maintain a group of villages as a separate Sheristars' charge, because, an unbridged river or other obstacle to quick and easy communication precludes their absorption into adjoining Taluks,

and

and so forth. In distributing Villages among Mahlies, it sometimes happens, that some Villages should remain in one Mahly for the sake of the convenience of the ryots who have business transaction in that Mahly rather in another, in which they would improve the appearance of Boundary lines or maps or of figures in Statistical table. The desirability of keeping Shanbogues' charges as far as possible, entire, so that a Shanbogue may have to deal with but one Sheristar, is another factor to be reckoned with. The size of a Mahli is also limited by the consideration that the Sheristar should be within easy reach of the village Officials under him who have to communicate with him frequently. All things considered, the Commissioner found it necessary to deal with each Taluk and District entirely on its own merits, and in each case, to see and

answer

answer the question, to what extent can a larger area be managed; now, and for some time to come, by a Shekdar of the future, qualified and equipped with a horse in the manner above provided for. It is here that the personal knowledge of talukas and Districts possessed by individual members of the Committee was particularly valuable, so that the Committee is able to submit its recommendations with general concurrence and confidence. The result is as follows:—

29. There are at present 452 officials who discharge the duties of Shekdar. Of them, 459 are Shekdars proper, one is an official for the

Jagger

Jaggir Valley lead out of the Patgi (allowance) sanctioned for the Patel of the place; (viz. is called Monegar and engelagar on the island of Seringa-patam) and two belong to the Village in the Chamarajnagar Taluk appertaining to the Chamarajeswara Temple and now under Govt management. The four last mentioned are not reckoned in the Government Proceedings No. 11906 A dated 30th April 1897 where the Number of Shekdars is taken at 435 to which has to be added one sent sanctioned in connection with the reconstruction of the Shekdarship Taluk. But the Temple Villages in the Chamarajnagar Taluk are under Government management and for the purposes of Shekdars arrangements should be

(1) Sirdar Inamdar Register vi 9 17 Dr Jaffe

?

Shekdars number

No. 11906 A dated MisF 35-96

No. 9899-921 R.7.91-95

4th May 1897. Shekdars appointments

be treated as if they were Sirkar villages.

The arrangement at the Jaggeer Valley should be superseded by similar arrangements such as prevail elsewhere, and the Honeyar at Seringapatam should be absorbed among Sheristars. Against these ~~463~~ 463 charges, the Committee propose 372 as shown below, and consider that a further reduction would cause much inconvenience.

District	Present No.	Proposed No.	Difference
1. Bangalore	75	51	− 24
2. Kolar	64	55	− 9
3. Tumkur	66	51	− 15
4. Mysore	102	73	− 29
5. Hassan	47	40	− 7
6. Shimoga	44	40	− 4
7. Kadur	33	33	"
8. Chittaldroog	31	30	− 1
Total	462	372	− 89

30. To illustrate the changes proposed,

proposed, the Committee resolved, that there should be submitted to Government with this report, a map for each Taluk showing the Boundary lines of each Hobly as proposed, and a statistical statement showing for each Hobly, the area, Villages, Number of Puttadars, Revenue in 1896-97 and distance of the remotest Village from Hobly Head quarters. These statements and maps having been received from 5 Districts are herewith submitted. For the other three Districts, viz., Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga for which they have not been (wholly or partially) received, somewhat similar statements compiled for each Taluk from information

entered

existing in the Revenue Branch of the Dewan's office are herewith submitted, but without maps or Hobliwar details. These returns for the eight Districts will show that the Committee's proposals work out as explained below for each District.

31. In the Bangalore District for which maps and statements shall be submitted as soon as they are received from the Deputy Commissioner, there are 9 Talukas divided into 75 Hoblies. The Committee consider that any reduction in the Bangalore Taluk is impracticable and that 21 Hoblies could be dispensed with in each of the two Talukas of Nelamangala and Devanhally, 3 Hoblies in

in each of the four Talukas of Hosicote, Kaulkauhalli, Khanajeatua and Anekal, and four Nabbies in each of the two Talukas of Doddaballapur and Magadi. Making a reduction of 24 in all, there would then remain 51 Nabbies for the entire District with an average area of 60 square miles each comprising 81 Government Villages with an average Land Revenue of Rs 23,000 The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area was as 6 to 10 in 1895-96. Among the Nabbies to be reduced in the Hosicote Taluk, are to the Hosicote Amanidars, where a Shekdar is stated to be employed exclusively for the Lands under the Hosicote Tank - an arrangement which

(5) (6) with

with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner, the Committee consider no longer necessary.

32. In the Kolar District for which maps and statements accompany this Report, there are 10 Talukas including the newly constituted Srinivaspur Taluk, divided at present into 64 Hoblies. No change is found feasible in the Kolar Taluk, and it is proposed to reduce one Hobly in each of the other 9 Talukas. This done, each of the new 55 Hoblies comes to be less than 55 square miles in area or an average for the whole District, comprising 60 Government Villages with Land Revenue amounting to Rs 2,573 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied

to

to unoccupied accessed area in the entire District is, as 5 to 2. The largest of the proposed Kottlies is Billuri in Bageepally Taluk with 13 Government Villages covering an area of 88 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 15,743 in 1896-97. The smallest is Manigandanahalli in Chintamani Taluk with 5 Government Villages covering an area of 30 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 13,207. As regards the distance of the remotest Village of the Kottly from its proposed Head quarters the average maximum distance is 9 miles and the average minimum is 6. The greatest is 13 miles which occurs in one case in the Bageepally Taluk

Taluk (Khalur Hobly) and the Khartest is 5 miles which occurs in one case in the Goribidanur Taluk (Thondebhavi Hobly).

33. In the Lunkur District, for which maps and statements shall be submitted as soon as they are received from the Deputy Commissioner, there are 8 Talukis divided at present into 66 Hobblies. The Committee consider that one Hobly could be reduced in the Kunigal Taluk and 2 Hobblies in each of the rest. There would thus be left 57 Hobblies for the entire District with an average area of 81 square miles each comprising 86 Government Villages with

with a Land Revenue of Rs 24000 in 1895-96, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area for that year being as 5 to 2.

34. In the Mysore District (including the French Rocks Sub Division) for which maps and statements accompanying this Report, there are 13 Talúks divided into 102 Hoblies including the Seringapatam and Nanjangud charges and the two groups of Temple Villages in the Chamarajnagar Talúk. No reduction is found feasible in the Talúks of Hegjgadadevankote, Krishnarajpete and Nagamangala where the Hoblies are already large enough to be one Shekdarí charge each. In the other 10 Talúks where the existing ranges

(7)

ranges have remained unaltered for a long time, it is found practicable to reduce 31 Hoblies. With a slight difference in detail, the aggregate result is the same as what was recommended in 1892 by Mr Ranga-swamiengar, while Dy Commissioner of Mysore. The District is large and varied in local conditions. But such as it is, and taken as a whole, the proposed reduction of Shikaree ranges to 72 gives an average area of 74 square miles per Hobly/ com-prising 39 Government villages with a Land Revenue of Rs 23,41[illegible] in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to un-occupied assessed area in the entire District is as 1/8½. The largest of the proposed Hoblies

is

to Biligere in the Nanjangud Taluk with 23 Government villages covering an area of 180 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 2,03,72 in 1896-97. The smallest is Hosa-Agrahár in Yedatore Taluk comprising 2 Government villages covering an area of 2 square miles with Land Revenue of Rs 2,066 in 1896-97.

* p/p 12 As regards distance of the remotest village from its Taluk Head quarters, the average maximum is 10 miles and the average minimum is 6 miles. The greatest distance is 17 miles which occurs in the solitary case of the Malnad Antharsante Taluk in Hegadadevankote Taluk and the shortest is 5 miles occurring in 3 cases in the Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud and

and Srirangapatana Taluks respectively.

35. Besides 72 Sheristars for the 72 ranges prescribed for the Mysore District, the Committee consider that an assistant should be given to the Huzur Sheristar in Mysore City where the work of executing Demand Notices and other Revenue processes for Revenue due to other Taluks and Districts is exceedingly and exceptionally heavy. With the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the Committee recommend that the present Kotwal at Mysore may be constituted ~~it~~ such an Assistant with the status, say, of a 3rd grade Sheristar.

36. The Hassan District

for

for which maps and statements accompany
the Report, comprises 7 Taluks now
divided into 47 Hoblies: 10 reductions
is found practicable in the
Shimoga portion Taluk and the
Committee consider that one Hobly
might be reduced in each of the
other 6 Taluks, with one more in
Belur. This done, the average size
of each of the 40 new Hoblies comes
to be about 6½ square miles in area
comprising 58 Government villages
with Land Revenue amounting to
Rs 27,360 in 1896-97. The proportion
of occupied to unoccupied acreage
area is as 6 to 1. The largest among
the proposed Hoblies is that of
Arsikere which is 112 square miles

in

in area comprising 88 government villages with Land Revenue of Rs 37,34 in 1896-97. The smallest is Palya in Hassan Taluk having an area of 22 square miles comprising 9 government villages with Land Revenue of Rs 1757 in 1896-897. As regards distance of the remotest village from Kadig Head quarters the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum 7 miles. The utmost is 20 miles in the solitary case of the Hamal Kadig, the western most of the ghat portion of the Manjarabad Taluk. The least distance is 5 miles occurring in the two cases of Alur and Palya in the Hassan Taluk, where all available land is cultivated,

available land is cultivated.

37. In the Shimoga District for which maps and statements shall be submitted as soon as they are received from the Deputy Commissioner, there are 9 Talukas, now divided into 44 Hoblies. Being an important Malnad District the Committee have not been able to recommend a larger reduction than 4, and there are one each in the Comparatively open Talukas of Shimoga Chennagiri, Shikarpur and Nagar. Thus with 40 Hoblies for the entire District which the Committee therefore, the average for each Hobly would be 100 Square miles in area, comprising 73 Government Villages and a Land Revenue of Rs 33000 for 1895-96, the proportion

of

of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 7 to 2.

38. In the Kadur District for which maps and statements accompany this Report, there are at present 5 Taluks, and there will be 6 when Balehonnur is constituted under the orders contained in Govt Pro: No. 9514-17 R.3145 dated 30th April 1897. But this would make no difference as the new Balehonnur Taluk will consist of entire Hoblies. The whole District is now divided into 33 Hoblies. The Committee are satisfied that there admit of no reduction. Some improvements are necessary in the grouping of Villages by slight ~~by slight~~ transfers from one Hobly to another. This is much

much as was reported by Col: Campbell
in Kanara District office letter No. 339
dated 23rd Sept 1891, with which the
present Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Weir)
and the Committee generally concur.
If this were done, each of the new 33
Talukas would on an average be 83
square miles in area containing
33 Government Villages with Land
Revenue amounting to Rs 24,123 in
1896-97. The proportion of occupied to
unoccupied assessed area in the
entire District is as 5 to 1. The largest
of the proposed Talukas is the very
malnad Taluk of Kalasa situated in
the proposed Balehonnur Taluk (and
now ~~situated~~ in the Mudigere Taluk)
with 13 Govt Villages, covering an
area

area of 164 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 26,420 in 1896-97. The smallest is Buggaji in the Aroposed Balehonnur Taluk (and now in the Kopsa Taluk) with 14 Govt villages covering an area of 30 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 19,316 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village from Hobly Head Quarters, the average maximum is 14 miles and the average minimum is 7 miles. The greatest distance is 30 miles occurring in the case of the Kalasa Hobly aforesaid and the shortest is 5 miles occurring in the Sirsi Hobly in Sirsi Taluk.

39. Lastly, the Chittaldroog District for which maps and statements accompany

accompany this Report, consisting of
7 Talukas is now divided into 31 Mahals.
It is particularly a District of great
distances and no large reductions
are possible. The Committee therefore
see no change, in the Talukas of Chittaldroog
Hiriyur, Molakalmuru and Jagalur
except a slight rearrangement of villages
in the Hiriyur Taluk. They find an
additional Mahal necessary for the
Challakere Taluk where the present
Mahal is inconveniently large
and they can recommend the raising
of ~~one~~ but one Mahal in each of the
remaining 2 Talukas of Davangere and
Molakalmuru. This done, the proposed 30 Mahals
for the entire District would be an arrange-

be

be 134 square miles in area comprising 47 Government Villages with Land Revenue amounting to Rs 21452 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area is as 3 to 1. The largest of the Hobles namely the Hirigunteanur in Chittaldroog Taluk with an area of 208 square miles comprising 53 Government Villages with Land Revenue of Rs 21,102 in 1896-97. The smallest Hobly namely the Soldie Hobly in the Jagalur Taluk with an area of 65 square miles comprising 32 Govt Villages and Land Revenue of Rs 6,034 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest villages of the Hobly from Hobly Head quarters, the average maximum distance

to 16 miles and the average minimum 12 miles. The greatest is in the solitary case of Javangondanhalli Hobly in the Hiriyur Taluk, and the shortest is 10 miles occurring in four cases in the Chitaldroog and Davangere Talukas.

40. For these 373 ranges which the Committee propose for all the 8 Districts, there will be required 373 Sheikdars, that is one Sheikdar for each range with an Assistant for the Mysore Cutcha. These 373 Sheikdars, the Committee propose to be distributed among the 3 grades as shown

shown below:—

Districts	1st grade on Rs 30/	2nd grade on Rs 25/	3rd grade on Rs 20/	Total.
1. Bangalore	12	12	27	51
2. Kolar	12	21	22	55
3. Tumkur	8	13	30	51
4. Mysore	20	24	29	73
5. Hassan	8	13	19	40
6. Shimoga	12	21	7	40
7. Kadur	10	12	11	33
8 Chittledroog	8	10	12	30
Total	90	126	157	373

This gives about one fourth of the total number in the first grade, one third in the 2nd grade, and the rest in the last grade. Places in the 1st grade are assigned to at least one Taluk in each District and also to a few special stations selected for their importance. The mainad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga thus accommodate proportionately a larger number in the 1st grade than the other Districts.

41. For

41. For purposes of the two rates of Horse-allowance which the Committee recommended, as already stated, the Committee propose to distribute the 373 Sheristars as shown below. A Horse-allowance may perhaps be considered superfluous for the Assistant Sheristar for Mysore City; but it is well to provide one for him, so that the absence of it may not be a difficulty in the way of local officers employing him when necessary like the rest. The higher allowance has been assigned to places selected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned as being

those

three where it would be more difficult and expensive to maintain a horse or pony.

Districts	1st class on Rs 10/	2nd class on Rs 7/	Total
1 Bangalore	5	46	51
2 Kolar	7	48	55
3. Tumkur	4	47	51
4. Mysore	12	61	73
5. Hassan	14	26	40
6. Shimoga	21	19	40
7. Kadur	21	12	33
8 Chitaldroog	4	26	30
Total	88	285	373

42. These 373 Sheristars would thus cost to Government Rs 3,990 in pay and Rs 2,875 in Horse-allowance making a total of Rs 11,865 per annum. Taking the Sheristar for the additional Kotly sanctioned

in

Surveying Instrt.

in Govt Pro: 9899-931 / R791-95 dated 4th May 1897 as per the cost of existing grades on Rs 15 per mensem the existing 459 Sheikdars cost Rs 8055. The additional expenses which the Committee's proposals entail would thus amount to Rs 3,780. Per Contra, with fewer Sheikdars there will be fewer Sheikdars' beats and consequently a saving will ensue in the cost of beats on the same establishments. Taking this at Rs 1157 as explained in the margin, the extra cost entailed by the Committee's proposals is thus reduced to Rs 7623 per mensem, which the Committee trust the

X
to 120 on Rs 20
279 on Rs 15
459

The number of officials doing Sheikdars duties at present is 462 X
do. do. as proposed 373.
do. do. saved to 89
therefore 89

The pay of 2 peons on Rs 6 and Rs 7 respectively to each of these officials amounts to 89 × 6 + 89 × 7 = 1157

X vide Director's letter No 17.2.98 Govt of India

Y

^

the Government will not consider too high for the better class of men and the greater efficiency in service which Government desire to secure. This additional cost includes in the shape of House-allowance some Compensation for the extra expense which travelling outfits and constant travelling entail, and the need for which has often been represented to Government. The emoluments of the Manegar at Seringapatam and the Patel Shirdar of Jagger Valley will be a further, though small, set off against the additional cost above mentioned.

43. Under the last head of the Govt order of reference to the

the Committee, would fain a few observations relative to the location and designation of the Sheristars of the future. Some Deputy Commissioners of former times have, as already stated, and for reasons already explained in the course of this Report, favoured the idea of locating all the Sheristars of a Taluk at the Head quarters of that Taluk; and probably, some Amildars still adopt this practice. But the Committee would prefer Sheristars being, as a rule, located in the most important or convenient villages which respectively give the names to the several Hoblies. In this way, they would

would be able to tour more frequently
in their respective circles and would
be in better touch with the people
and acquire a correct and intimate
knowledge of the circumstances of
their respective charges and thereby
prove more useful and efficient
as executive officers intermediate
between the Salem Cutcherry and
the Village officers and ryots. These
advantages, the Committee think,
out weigh the small inconveniences
which attend an Amildar's communi-
-cating with officials at short
distances from his Head quarters,
inconveniences moreover which can
be overcome by proper taluk
arrangements

arrangements which every Amildar knows to make, and by adequate itineracy on the part of the Amildar himself such as distinguishes every efficient Amildar and such as Government have always ~~exacted~~ insisted upon. Thus located, each Sheristdar should ordinarily draw the grade pay and the Horse allowance fixed for the Taluq in which he is placed. At the same time, it may be made permissible to Deputy Commissioners to temporarily depart from this rule in respect of grade pay in individual cases or on special occasions for sufficient reasons to be reported for the information of Government.

44 As to the designation

of

of these officials of the future, the Deputy Commissioner of Kaduna suggested the idea of calling them Revenue Inspectors, considering this name to be in better accord with the reformed character of the Service. But he was not present when the subject was discussed and votes were taken, when a majority of four Deputy Commissioners against three resolved in favour of the present designation of Sarkidas, being continued as being vernacular, ancient and well known.

45. If these proposals of the Committee meet with the approval of the Government, detailed lists of villages constituting the new Sarkins can be drawn up by Deputy Commissioners and

and duly notified in the Gazette, for which purpose, I beg that the maps may be Kindly returned.

46. In conclusion, I beg to submit my regret for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this Report. Four months have elapsed against the one fixed in the Government order of reference. But to the Deputy Commissioner, members of the Committee, this latter was the busy month of the Dasara at Mysore, and the entire period has been the busy season of the Jamabandy.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

T. Main Rao
Director of Agriculture
and other Stations in Mysore

MW

Report of the Committee appointed by Government Proceedings No. 3158-66—R. F. 108-92, dated 23rd September 1897, to consider certain questions relating to the Shekdari Service in Mysore

COMPRISED IN THE CHAIRMAN'S

LETTERS No. B, DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1898

No. C, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1898

No. D, DATED 7TH APRIL 1898;

AND,

No. 15, DATED 27TH AUGUST 1898

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ACCOMPANIMENTS TO THE REPORT.

(1) Hobliwar Statistical Statements for each Taluk. Eight files for the eight Districts of the Province received from the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(2) Eight files of Taluk Maps for the said eight Districts showing the Boundary Lines of the proposed Hoblis received from the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(3) Eight Talukwar Statistical Summaries for the proposed Hoblis in the eight Districts.

(4) File of papers received with Government Proceedings No. 3153-66,—R. 108-92, dated 23rd September 1897, and read in the preamble thereof with Maps for the eight Districts, except those for the Tumkur District, and the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks.

Report of the Committee appointed by Government Proceedings No. 3158-66, *R. F.* 108-92, *dated* 23*rd September* 1897, *to consider certain questions relating to the Sheikdari Service in Mysore comprised in the Chairman's letters*

No. B, dated 9th February 1898

No. C, dated 17th February 1898

No. D, dated 17th April 1898

and

No. 15, dated 27th August 1898

From

T. ANANDA ROW, ESQUIRE

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,

Chairman of the Committee.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following Report with reference to Government Proceedings No. 3158-66—R. F. 108-92, dated 23rd September 1897, appointing a Committee of Officers to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara and consider and report upon certain questions connected with the Sheikdari Service in Mysore.

2. The Government Order was received by the Chairman on the 25th September 1897, and the Committee held its first sitting at Mysore, as soon as possible thereafter, on the 6th October. In all, seven meetings were held.

3. The subject of improving the Sheikdari Service seems to have been mooted so far back as in 1875, when, on the 13th October of that year, Major Armstrong, then Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, addressed Colonel J. A. Campbell, then Commissioner of the Division, making certain observations regarding this class of Revenue officials, their duties, and the best mode of utilizing their services. Major Armstrong proposed that the system of Hoblies or Sammaths with Sheikdars attached should be abolished, that each Taluk should be sub-divided into two or three Divisions according to the size of the Taluk, with a Revenue Inspector appointed to each, and stationed at a central place to be determined in each sub-division. He proposed that there should be three classes of Revenue Inspectors with pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs 30 per mensem, and that each Revenue Inspector should be required to pass an examination in current Revenue procedure in all its branches. The Amildars whom Major Armstrong had consulted, generally concurred in these proposals, but preferred that the Revenue Inspectors should be located at the Taluk head-quarters so that they may be within easy reach and call of the Taluk Amildar, while they shall, at the same time, be responsible for the work of their respective charges, which they should visit as often as necessary. These Amildars drew up a list of duties performed by Sheikdars which would devolve on the proposed Revenue Inspectors, a list, by the way, which would still hold good to a great extent. Colonel Campbell remarked that some of those duties were but ill-performed by Sheikdars of the day, and strongly supported Major Armstrong's proposals for raising their pay and status, especially as these proposals involved no additional expenditure but rather a saving in expenditure, due to the number of Revenue Inspectors to be entertained being smaller than the number of Sheikdars in existence. Colonel Campbell further recommended that they should be located at Taluk head-quarters and, in support of his recommendation, pointed out that Revenue Inspectors in Madras and "General Duty Karkoons" as they are called, in Bombay, were stationed at Taluk head-quarters and sent out into the Taluk when required.

4. These proposals were circulated * to other Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their opinion and, in doing so, the Officiating Chief Commissioner Mr. Dalyell observed "that the Sheikdars "are, under present circumstances, to a great extent useless, admits of no doubt; "but this result is due perhaps to certain disadvantages under which the class

* Proceedings No. 7301-Rev. 38, dated 20th December 1875.

"have labored rather than to any defect in the system. To improve their useful-
"ness, it is necessary that they should be better paid; and that by care in
"selecting efficient men, a reasonable prospect should be afforded to this class
"of promotion to the higher ranks."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner entertained some doubt whether it would be practicable in most Talukes to enlarge the Hoblis or Maganis, and desired that Major Armstrong's proposals might be considered with reference to the practicability of effecting a revision of Taluk establishments by delegating to the Revenue Gumastas the duties to be performed by the proposed Revenue Inspectors, and thus providing for a general increase of pay to the subordinate Taluk officials, and the appointment of a Head Gumasta in each Taluk.

5. The replies received show some diversity of opinion on the points raised. District Officers agreed in condemning the class of the Shekdars then existing, and in recommending higher pay and better status so that the Service may be respectable and attractive to better men. Mr. Ricketts and Major Mottet (Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Hassan) were inclined to constitute them Taluk Gumastas or Field Gumastas stationed at head-quarters of Talukes and deputed from time to time for work in the interior. Mr. Krishna Row (Deputy Commissioner of Kadur) recommended that Shekdars, in order that they may render effective service, should be authorised to receive and redress petty disputes relating to irrigation and to encroachment and trespass on prohibited land, and receive applications for and grant permission to cut wood for agricultural implements, carry out all Local Fund works, attend to conservancy, and, in short, be a miniature Amildar in his sub-division of the Taluk with prospects of being selected for the posts of Peshkar (an office which then existed corresponding to the present Deputy Amildar) and Taluk Sheristadar. Mr. Krishna Iyengar (Deputy Commissioner of Kolar) was of the same opinion and went further in proposing that Shekdars should be constituted Peshkars and be invested with powers of action on their own responsibility, including those of a 3rd Class Magistrate like Parparthegars in Coorg. Major Blair and Major Armstrong (Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldrug) preferred that the Shekdari Service should be kept distinct from that of Taluk Gumastas, that they should be constituted Revenue Inspectors and stationed at Taluk head-quarters. Mr. W. Porteous (Deputy Commissioner of Mysore) was of the same opinion, while Colonel Pearse (Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur) recommended postponement of any change till after the introduction of the Survey Settlement.

6. It does not appear that any orders were issued at the time. But the subject came up before Government again in this wise. In February 1881 the Survey Commissioner represented the necessity for making special provision of about Rs. 3,000 in the budget for the pay of Karkuns employed on Phut-pahani work, which, in Mysore, devolved on hands specially entertained for the occasion and purpose, while in Bombay the work was done by the ordinary Taluk establishment. In passing orders thereon, it was observed that the Chief Commissioner saw no reason why Phut-pahani work should not be done by the Taluk establishment as elsewhere, and the Survey Superintendent was asked * to communicate with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and submit a further report on the subject. The Phut-pahani herein referred to is the work of identifying, with map in hand, a survey number on the field, ascertaining the names of the occupants by whom it is held, and measuring up and recording a sketch and the area of each such occupant's land comprised in such survey number.

Letter No. 194, dated 7th February 1881.

* No. 6711-3--1213, dated 19th February 1881.

7. The Survey Superintendent communicated accordingly with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and the correspondence showed beyond a doubt that the Taluk establishments, as then constituted, could not do the Phut-pahani unaided. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kadur said so most distinctly. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur thought that the Shekdars could be utilised for the purpose, while the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan proposed that while the Phut-pahani was in progress in any Taluk, the temporary establishment should do the office work, the permanent establishment being

deputed for field work; but he did not see his way to dispensing with the additional temporary hands.

8. In these circumstances, the Survey Superintendent (Colonel Grant) proposed* a reorganization of Taluk establishments which might in his opinion not only provide very efficiently for the performance of the Phut-pahani work and thus save the Rs. 3,000 annually spent on that work but also place the Taluk establishments on a better footing for all purposes, without additional cost. Taking the Channarayapatna Taluk for an example, he proposed that the then existing

* No. 359, dated 28th May 1881.

1 Head Gumasta on Rs. 20,

4 Gumastas on Rs. 15 each, and

9 Shekdars with pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10

should be constituted into—

1 Head Gumasta on Rs. 25,

2 Field Gumastas on Rs. 22 each, and.

8 Gumastas on Rs. 18, 15 and 12 respectively.

Under this scheme, all Gumastas would be liable for field duty; but as a rule, those designated Field Gumastas would be employed on that duty and would draw somewhat higher pay. While the Phut-pahani work is in progress, the temporary loan of a few Gumastas from neighbouring Taluks in which such work is not in progress would preclude the necessity for employing additional temporary hands, and such temporary loan would always be feasible as it was improbable that the Phut-pahani of more than two adjoining Taluks (and seldom, if so many) would be in progress at one and the same time. In this way, Phut-pahani work would be better done, and as to the other work of the Taluk generally which Shekdars were doing, Colonel Grant felt sure that work, which a Gumasta residing at head-quarters and taking his orders direct from the Amildar would perform in two days, would often require as many days for the order to reach the Shekdar and many more days for the work to be completed "In short," he added "the amount of work got through annually by a Gumasta "under immediate supervision would contrast almost ludicrously with that of a "Shekdar under the present system." A saving of peons would also be effected on the Taluk establishment. These proposals of Colonel Grant were in accordance with the Bombay System.

9. These proposals, however, did not commend themselves to Government, who, in their order* thereon, dated 23rd June 1881, observed: "The proposed abolition of the Shek- "dars and the saving of peons attached to them "cannot be conveniently carried out, owing to the multifarious duties attached "to these officers and the desirableness of stationing these officers at important "out-stations." Government recognized that Shekdars were indifferently selected and that a revision of them was called for, that it would be desirable somewhat to reduce their numbers and to raise their pay which may be fixed at Rs. 15 for two-thirds of the number and at Rs. 20 for the remaining one-third. In regard to their qualifications, it was stated that besides some power of management, the Shekdars should also possess a thorough knowledge of the village accounts and should be capable of conducting the Phut-pahani, and that the same qualifications should be required of the Taluk Revenue Gumastas. The Deputy Commissioners were directed to at once set about improving their Taluk establishments in this manner, eliminating such hands as were unfit. It was added in the Government Order that, if these instructions were attended to, there would be no difficulty in conducting the Phut-pahani by means of the permanent Taluk officials without the necessity for extra temporary establishments, the establishments of neighbouring Taluks being availed of to assist in the Phut-pahani work in the Taluk in which the same is conducted.

Proceedings No. 2509-17.—Rev. 26.

10. Some District Officers appear to have submitted replies to these Proceedings. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga* (Mr. S. Venkatavaradaiengar) in view of the amount of revenue work which the Amildars had to over-

* No. 426--281, dated 17th August 1881.

take and of the minor supervising staff which should be allowed them to enable them to carry on the work with desirable promptitude and correctness, could not feel justified in recommending any appreciable reduction in the number of Shekdars; for, at the utmost, he could only reduce the number of the whole District by three, but considered it desirable that their pay should be increased from the scale of Rs. 10, 15 and 20 then existing to that of Rs. 15, 20 and 25, those in the highest scale being as a rule assigned for duty in the Malnad Taluks of the District with liberty nevertheless to the Amildars to make use of all their Shekdars "in such a manner as they may deem best, anywhere and every-"where in their respective Taluks, as occasion may arise." The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore (Mr. Ricketts) reported* that he could dispense with two Shekdars in each of his Taluks reducing the number and enlarging the area of their Hobli divisions accordingly, and recommended that the saving thereby effected should be entirely devoted to raising their scale of pay from Rs. 10, 15 and 20 to Rs. 20, 25 and 30 so as to secure a better qualified class of men for the office and to enable them to maintain a pony and otherwise do their out-door work with less discomfort and expense. Writing a second time* on the subject, impelled by certain cases of misappropriation of Revenue by Shekdars which had occurred, Mr. Ricketts very strongly advocated the entire abolition of Shekdars as such, and the entertainment, in their stead of Field Gumastas or Revenue Inspectors who would regularly work in the Taluk Cutcherry and only go out on other duty when specially deputed by the Amildar. Their special duty over, they would return to the Taluk Cutcherry and make a regular report of their proceedings as gathered from their diaries and accounting for any monies that may be received by them or under their supervision. The Amildar would thus be cognizant of all their doings and there would be record and check as to all their monetary or other transactions. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur*(Mr. Miecklejohn), writing in December 1881, only recommended the reduction of three in the number of Shekdars in the entire District, but would raise their pay from a scale of Rs. 10, 15 and 20 to Rs. 15 and 20. He deprecated the system under which Shekdars "live out in some village of their Hobli removed from immediate oversight" on the ground that "nearly all orders on Revenue subjects to Shanbhogs pass through their hands, but most of them do little more than simply pass the orders on and generally succeed in delaying them considerably in transit; in fact, instead of useful assistants to the Amildar, they are at present more of a drag on quick work than otherwise." He recommended that Shekdars should be first sent for three months to a Revenue Survey party to learn to do a simple measurement work and to understand maps and boundary work; and he strongly advocated their retention at the head-quarters of each Taluk who should be ready to start on any Revenue work the Amildar might detail them on. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug* (Mr. Abdul Kader) could reduce the number of Shekdars by nine in the whole District, so that the extra cost entailed by raising their scale of pay to Rs. 15 and 20 as mentioned in the Dewan's Proceedings of 23rd June 1881, would not on the whole exceed Rs. 50. He reported that the men then existing were, generally speaking, well up in Revenue accounts and field work.

* No. D, 534, dated 21st October 1881.

* Letter No. 595, dated 1st September 1885.

* Letter No. 475.

* No. 30, dated 30th April 1882.

11. It does not appear that any orders were passed at the time regarding pay and number of Shekdars. But in Dewan's Proceedings No. 4594-4603—96, dated 5th November 1884, it was laid down that, with a view to maintain efficiency among Shekdars, "no one who cannot read and write Kanarese with "facility, or is not fully acquainted with Village Accounts, shall be appointed to "the office of Shekdar in future." The Order further directed that Deputy Commissioners "should cause every candidate to be carefully examined by some "competent Officer whose certificate as to qualifications as above should be "attached to the first Pay Bill of the nominee."

12. From enquiries addressed to Deputy Commissioners on the subject, there appears reason to believe that there has been no illiterate person among Shekdars since the date of the Orders above mentioned; but it does not appear

that the prescribed qualifications have been always insisted upon; or that every candidate was examined and a nominee's qualifications certified to before his appointment in every case.

13. In his address to the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and Merchants from all Taluks held at the Dasara of 1889, the Dewan mentioned the improvement of the Shekdari Service as one of the demands more or less pressing upon the resources of the State; and soon afterwards, *i. e.*, in January 1890, the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug applied for a horse allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to Shekdars in the Davangere Taluk, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore asked for an increase of Rs. 5 to the pay of the Shekdars drawing Rs. 10 in the last grade. Thereupon, with a view to improving the Service as a whole, certain office notes and minutes on the subject were circulated from the Dewan's Office to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their consideration and suggestions on the various points raised therein (*vide* Dewan's Proceedings No. 12257–64—Cir. 253, dated 6th February 1891).

14. The replies received from Deputy Commissioners, framed of course independently of each other, were not uniform and unanimous and the Government, considering it necessary that, there should be consultation and combined action for securing uniformity of system and for the arrangement of details, directed, in September last, that, as all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were expected to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara, a Committee of Officers consisting of the eight Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the undersigned as Chairman should consider the subject and submit carefully drawn up proposals for the consideration and orders of Government. The points which this Committee was to consider were indicated as follows:—

(1) The duties which the Shekdars have to perform.

(2) Their pay and allowances.

(3) The division of Taluks into Hoblis.

(4) The prescribing of a qualifying test for the appointment. And

(5) Any other matters bearing upon the subject, which the Committee may wish to bring to the notice of Government.

15. The Committee as above constituted met and consulted together and freely discussed various aspects of the questions under the heads above specified. In these deliberations, it was a great advantage that several members of the Committee were acquainted with more than one District. The conclusions arrived at have been practically unanimous.

16. First as to the Duties which the Shekdars have to perform. These are multifarious and the Committee consider that they may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) Collecting Sayer duty where no special agency for the purpose exists, and supervising the work of Sayer Karkuns where such are employed.

(2) Supervising Revenue collections and touching up backward village servants in connection therewith.

(3) Supervising the preparation, issue and service of notices of demand.

(4) Attaching property of defaulters under the orders of the Amildar.

(5) Holding sales of property under the provisions of the Rules in force.

(6) Submitting reports when precautionary measures for the security of the Land Revenue have to be adopted under Sections 146 to 151 of the Land Revenue Code.

(7) Occasionally examining and checking the Shanbhog's Khaneshumari and Khate and Khirdi Accounts and verifying the latter with receipts granted to raiyats for revenue paid by them.

(8) Occasionally examining Patel's Registers of vital statistics and cattle mortality.

(9) Submission of reports on Darkhasts for land for cultivation, building, &c.

(10) Sale of Darkhast lands and petty items of Government miscellaneous revenue, under proper authority.

(11) Submission of reports on the season, rainfall, and other matters affecting the general condition of his Hobli with special reference to the requirements of Section 10 of the Famine Relief Code.

(12) Sub-dividing and plotting sub-divisions of Survey numbers.

(13) Testing the Pahani entries made by Shanbhogs in respect of crops and their out-turn, state of boundary marks and unauthorised use of Government water, inspecting not less than 5 per cent of the Survey numbers in each village every year, and giving particular attention to the boundary marks of unoccupied Survey numbers.

(14) Enforcing the due maintenance of Field Survey boundary marks.

(15) Attending to village conservancy and noticing encroachments on public paths.

(16) Maintenance of avenue trees and topes.

(17) Inspection of tanks, channels, and minor Government buildings and submitting reports of such inspection and making arrangements to avert danger in emergent cases.

(18) Annual maintenance work to tanks and channels.

(19) Attending to the proper distribution of water from tanks and channels where disputes arise and no special agency for the purpose exists.

(20) Protection of District forests and sandal trees.

(21) Supplying Dak-bullocks and attending to the requirements of Officers and travellers, when necessary.

(22) Inspection of ferry boats and baskets as to their safe condition and enforcing a strict observance of the rules regarding the management of the ferries (*vide* Proceedings Nos. 6558-65—20, dated 15th November 1881, and 4084-92—107, dated 2nd September 1882, pages 156 to 159 of the Revenue Manual).

(23) Supplies to Troops.

(24) Inspection of Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

(25) Helping Vaccinators in their work.

(26) Inspection of Muzrai institutions. And

(27) Such other duties as may be assigned by his superior officers.

The Committee consider the foregoing list fairly exhaustive. The last clause in it is intended to cover duties of a miscellaneous nature not previously specified which sometimes now devolve upon Shekdars, such as those of local inspection, enquiry and report on various points connected with Land Improvement loans, Irrigation Well loans, acquisition of land for public purposes, rendering assistance to superior holders in recovering rent from inferior holders (Section 97, Land Revenue Code) and other special subjects. It is intended also to cover similar special subjects in which Shekdars may, in the near future, have to render service, such as the preparation of returns and reports on points connected with the economic condition of their respective charges, crop, and dairy experiments, estimates of crop out-turns and the duties of Circle Inspector under the Famine Code, &c., &c.

17. In performing the duties above enumerated, the Shekdar has no power of independent action and disposal. He only reports to the Amildar and executes the orders he receives. Even so, a good Shekdar is of great help to the Amildar and materially contributes to the ease and efficiency of the Revenue Administration of a Taluk. Where the Shekdar is an indifferent official, much of the work above mentioned, consisting as it does, in timely and regular inspection of places and things and frequent examination of accounts, is evaded, and not done at all, or is badly done; and some of it devolves upon the Amildar himself or his Sheristadar and Gumastas who have other duties also to attend to, with the result that Revenue work, on the whole, is any how got through with friction and trouble, which means much waste of power. In the opinion of the Committee, every Shekdar should be both bound and competent to do the

work mentioned in the above list; and for this purpose, the duties, which, in the above list, are summarised in a manner intelligible only to experts should hereafter be fully described with detailed instructions in what may be called a "Shekdar's Manual."

18. The Committee considered the question whether Shekdars may be invested with powers of disposal in any of the matters which came up before them, and arrived at the conclusion that they should not recommend it, for the present, at all events. A proposal to empower them to entertain Darkhasts and grant Cultivation permits (Saguvali chits) in respect of lands included in List A (*i. e.*, lands which under Rule XX of the Land Revenue Rules may be given out for cultivation without sale), did not commend itself to the Committee.

19. In the matter of Notices of Demand for arrears of revenue, Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code enables Government to frame rules and to direct by what officer such notices shall be issued. At present, the Amildars sign and issue these notices, Shekdars often helping in their preparation. The Committee by a large majority recommend that, in future, Shekdars may be directed to sign and issue such Notices themselves, those which may have to issue out of the Taluk being countersigned by the Amildar. Whether signed and issued by Amildar or Shekdar, these Notices must in the nature of things be based upon the "Baki Jabitas" or Lists of Defaulters which the Shanbhog submits to the Taluk Cutcherry with his monthly D. C. and B. Account (Village Account Form No. 5). By allowing the Shekdar to sign and issue them, all the time that is now lost, by the papers having to pass through the Taluk Cutcherry, will be saved, and Revenue collections will be greatly facilitated, especially in the several cases in which revenue is withheld until such notices issue. A minority consisting of the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Shimoga, Messrs. Narain Row and Nanjundayya are opposed to this measure on the ground that the authority may be abused by the Shekdars. The rest of the Committee, however, do not share this fear, as improper Demand Notices can issue even under the present system and can be easily brought to book in any case.

20. Next as to the Pay and Allowances of Shekdars. Till recently, these officials were divided into three classes on monthly salaries respectively of Rs. 20, 15 and 10. The orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 11906 A, dated 30th April 1897, raised the rates of pay by Rs. 5 each, with local allowances in some cases, with the result that the rates now in force are Rs. 25, 20 and 15, with allowances of Rs. 2 each to 38 Shekdars in malnad tracts and Re. 1 each to 54 Shekdars in semi-malnad tracts, owing to the conditions of residence in these tracts being peculiarly disadvantageous on account of costliness of living and unhealthiness of climate. In the opinion of the Committee, these higher rates, though they go far to meet a crying want, do not go far enough. The Committee think that the Shekdari Service, now so much despised and yet furnishing excellent training for recruits for the superior executive service, should be made attractive to educated young men like Graduates and Under-Graduates of good parts, who, acquiring the qualifications which the Committee would prescribe, should be enabled to maintain themselves, with self-respect, above the temptations which beset an honest and efficient discharge of their itinerant and supervising duties. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances, including the financial aspect of the question, the Committee feel constrained to recommend that the scale of pay should be Rs. 30, 25 and 20 with a horse allowance besides, which may be regarded as fixed batta or travelling allowance. If this scale were adopted, a Shekdar will be much on the same footing as a Head Gumasta in the Taluk Cutcherry whose pay is fixed at Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30 under the orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 11906 A—Mis. F. 36-96, dated 30th April 1897, while with qualifications, aptitude and training of a more befitting kind, he will become eligible for promotion to the posts of Taluk Sheristadar and Amildar.

21. The Committee further consider that every Shekdar should be bound to keep a decent horse or pony and to ride it; and that for this purpose, he should be given a horse allowance at either of two rates to be fixed with reference to the circumstances of each Hobli. The distinction of Malnad and Maidan for different rates of horse allowance does not commend itself to the Committee

as suitable in this connection; and the Committee prefer one rate for what may be called the easy and ordinary stations and a higher rate for more difficult stations comprising large Towns, some Kusbas, and the Malnad. The Committee consider that Rs. 7 each for the former and Rs. 10 each for the latter will not be excessive.

As the existing men have had their salaries only recently raised, the Committee do not advise that the higher scale they recommend should be adopted as a matter of course; they would prefer its adoption only gradually, as fresh men, qualified under Tests to be hereafter prescribed, are entertained, or as existing men qualify themselves under these Tests and prove themselves in other respects efficient and deserving.

23. At present, every Shekdar has two peons attached to him from the establishment of the Taluk Cutcherry. The Committee are of opinion that these peons are necessary and that the arrangement should be continued.

24. The Committee considered the question whether each Shekdar should have a clerk or mutsaddi also attached to him such as had been recommended in the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 409—Secretary, dated 15th September 1892. Such clerks, if attached, might be Junardars or Dafterbunds on two grades of monthly salary, *viz.*, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and would help the Shekdars in keeping their Registers or Diaries and, generally, in conducting their correspondence. But the absolute necessity for such a clerk would depend upon the amount of work which would devolve upon a Shekdar, and this again would depend much upon the size of his Range. In view of the proposals which the Committee eventually resolved to submit in respect of Shekdars' Ranges and which are explained in the sequel of this Report, the Committee concluded that a separate clerk or mutsaddi to each Shekdar would be unnecessary, especially because possible requirements of exceptional cases could be met by arranging that at least one of the two peons attached to the Shekdar is literate.

25. Taking next the subject of Tests and Qualifications for the appointment, the Committee recommend that the following should form the qualifications for the post, and that each Shekdar should pass a test therein before he can be considered fit—

(1) Ability to read and write Kannada with facility.

(2) A fair acquaintance with the subjects prescribed for the Local Service Revenue Examination, *viz.*, the Mysore Land Revenue Code and Rules thereunder, including specified parts of the Survey Manual and the Revenue Manual of 1886.

(3) Ability to measure and plot fields.

(4) Ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irrigation. And

(5) Ability to ride.

26. The Committee are of opinion that nothing less than this would make a Shekdar useful in all respects. They recommend that a scheme of examination should be prescribed, and a rule laid down that no one not qualified under it should be hereafter appointed, or, if already a Shekdar, should be hereafter promoted, in the new scale. Those already in the Service who cannot qualify themselves within a reasonable time to be fixed should be eliminated from the Shekdar Class and otherwise provided for and the proportion of qualified to unqualified Shekdars should be reported every year in the District Administration Reports. A great deal may be written on this branch of the subject; but it will all amount only to this, *viz.*, that, in the interests of the efficiency of Taluk Revenue Administration, the Committee think that a rigid adherence to this rule of qualifications is necessary and cannot be too strictly insisted upon.

27. Next, as to the Division of Taluks into Hoblis, each Hobli constituting a Shekdar's Charge. These charges have been much the same during many years past, except, where in recent years, Taluks were abolished and some of them re-constituted. Some revision of the grouping of villages generally has always been considered desirable; but at no time has this been considered prac-

ticable so as to reducee the aggregate number considerably. With the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Settlement, with extension of cultivation and with increase in th number of holdings consequent on extension of cultivation and subdivision of estates, and, last not least, with the requirements of progressive ideals in the minds alike of cultivators and supervising officers, the work devolving on Shekdars has considerably increased both in quality and amount; but it is badly performed and, very frequently, in serious arrear, because the men have not been equal to it. There is much to be done in the way of sub-division of fields and maintenance of Survey boundary marks in occupied and unoccupied lands, and the Committee consider that a large reduction in the number of Shekdars and a corresponding enlargement of the area of each Shekdar's Charge is inexpedient at present, if not impracticable.

28. It is difficult to fix a standard limit of area, revenue, and agricultural population for a Shekdar's Charge, which, on a consideration of local needs and circumstances will not have to be departed from, frequently, in one respect or another; oftentimes also, the inconvenience arising from a change, as a change, outweighs the advantage of conformity to an absolute standard For example, two tracts with equal revenue may be very unequal as Shekdar's charges because, in the one case, the revenue is derived mostly from dry land, while in the other, it may be derived mostly from wet and garden land; or because, in the one case, the revenue is paid by fewer proprietors or by habitually better and more regular payers of revenue than in the other case. Again, two tracts of country of equal area may be very unequal as Shekdar's Charges because one is hilly and sparsely populated more than the other, or because, one is interspersed with more Government kavals (grazing grounds) and alienated villages than the other, or, one has more tanks and channels than the other, and so forth. In Kasbas like Mysore and Bangalore, the miscellaneous duties of Shekdar are heavier than in the rural parts. Sometimes, it is necessary to maintain a group of villages as a separate Shekdar's Charge, because, an unbridged river or other obstacle to quick and easy communication precludes their absorption into adjoining Hoblis, and so forth. In distributing villages among Hoblis, it sometimes happens, that some villages should remain in one Hobli for the sake of the convenience of raiyats who have business transactions in that Hobli rather than in another, in which they would improve the appearence of boundary lines on maps or of figures in statistical tables. The desirability of keeping Shanbhog Charges, as far as possible, entire, so that a Shanbhog may have to deal with but one Shekdar, is another factor to be reckoned with. The size of a Hobli is also limited by the consideration that the Shekdar should be within easy reach of the village officials under him who have to communicate with him frequently. All things considered, the Committee found it necessary to deal with each Taluk and District entirely on its own merits, and in each case, to ask and answer the question, to what extent can a larger area be managed, now, and for sometime to come, by a Shekdar of the future, qualified and equipped with a horse in the manner above provided for. It is here that the personal knowledge of Taluks and Districts possessed by individual members of the committee was particularly valuable, so that the Committee is able to submit its recommendations with general concurrence and confidence. The result is as follows:—

29. There are at present 463 Ranges with an official to each, who discharges the duties of Shekdar. Of these officials, 459 are Shekdars proper, one is an official for the Jagger Valley paid out of the Potgi (allowance) sanctioned for the Patel of the place, one is called Monegar and employed on the Island of Seringapatam and two belong to the villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk appertaining to the Chamarajeswara Temple and now under Government management. The four last mentioned are not reckoned in the Government Proceedings No. 11906 A—Mis. F. 35-96, dated 30th April 1897, (revising Taluk establishments) where the number of Shekdars is taken at 458, to which has to be added 1 subsequently sanctioned in connection with the re-construction* of the Srinivaspur Taluk. But the Temple villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk are under Government management, and for the purposes of Shekdari arrangement should be treated as if they were Sirkar villages. The arrangement at the Jagger valley and on the Island of Seringapatam should be superseded

No. 9899-931—R. F. 91-95, dated 4th May 1897.

by pukka arrangements such as prevail elsewhere. Against these 463 Ranges, the Committee propose 373, as shown below, and consider that a further reduction would cause much inconvenience :—

District.	Present number of Ranges.	Proposed number of Ranges.	Difference.
1 Bangalore.	75	52	—23
2 Kolar.	64	55	— 9
3 Tumkur.	66	51	—15
4 Mysore.	103	72	—31
5 Hassan.	47	40	— 7
6 Shimoga.	44	40	— 4
7 Kadur.	33	33	...
8 Chitaldrug.	31	30	— 1
Total ...	463	373	—90

N. B.—The 52 Ranges above entered as proposed for Bangalore District include the one proposed for Hessarghatta by the Deputy Commissioner after the Committee separated. (See para 31 below).

30. To illustrate the changes proposed, there are submitted herewith a map for each Taluk showing the boundary line of each Hobli as proposed, and a statistical statement showing for each Hobli, the area, villages, number of Pattadars, revenue in 1896–97, and distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters. These have been prepared by the respective Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

31. In the Bangalore District, there are 9 Taluks divided at present into 75 Hoblis. The Committee considered that two Hoblis could be dispensed with in each of the two Taluks of Devanhalli and Nelamangala, three Hoblis in each of the four Taluks of Anekal, *Hoskote, Kankanhalli and Channapatna and four Hoblis in each of the two Taluks of Dodballapur and Magadi. The Committee were of opinion that no reduction was feasible in the Bangalore Taluk and the Deputy Commissioner has subsequently proposed the addition of a new Hobli (Hessarghatta) for that Taluk. The reason for this addition is not stated, and lies probably in the necessity for special conservancy arrangements in the tract constituting the catchment area of the Chamrajendra Reservoir, which is the source of the Bangalore water-supply. It will indeed be desirable to transfer all the villages in the catchment area to the Bangalore Taluk so that they may lie under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Amildar. But it will be for Government to decide whether the Shekdar in charge of the conservancy arrangements should be reckoned among the ordinary Revenue establishments of the District. Adopting, however, the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation, the number of reductions will be 23, and there would remain 52 Hoblis for the entire District, each of them possessing an average area of 58 square miles comprising 43 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 20,244 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 6 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis would be Harohalli Hobli in the Kankanhalli Taluk with 60 Government villages covering an area of 117 square miles and realizing a land revenue of Rs. 17,747 in 1896-97. The smallest is Bangalore Kasba Hobli with 40 Government villages covering an area of 28 square miles and realizing a land revenue of Rs. 17,791. As regards the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 10 miles and the average

*Note—One of these four Hoblis in the Hoskote Taluk is the Amanikere where a Shekdar is employed exclusively for the lands under the Hoskote tank.

minimum is six miles. The greatest is 13 miles which occurs in two cases (Thurukara Hosahalli and Kodihalli Hoblis) in the Kankanhalli Taluk, and Vagata Hobli in the Hoskote Taluk, and the shortest is five miles which occurs in the solitary case of the Bangalore Kasba Hobli.

32. In the Kolar District, there are 10 Taluks including the newly constituted Srinivasapur Taluk, divided at present into 64 Hoblis. No change is found feasible in the Kolar Taluk, and it is proposed to reduce one Hobli in each of the other nine Taluks. This done, each of the new 55 Hoblis comes to be less than 55 square miles in area on an average for the whole District, comprising 60 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 21,573 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the entire District is as 5 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is Billur in Bagepalli Taluk with 113 Government villages covering an area of 38 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 15,743 in 1896-97. The smallest is Manganahalli in Chintamani Taluk with 52 Government villages covering an area of 30 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 13,407. As regards the distance of the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is nine miles, and the average minimum is six. The greatest is 13 miles which occurs in one case in the Bagepalli Taluk (Chelur Hobli) and the shortest is five miles which occurs in one case in the Goribidnur Taluk (Thondebhavi Hobli).

33. In the Tumkur District, there are 8 Taluks divided at present into 66 Hoblis. The committee considered that one Hobli could be reduced in the Kunigal taluk, and two Hoblis in each of the rest, making a reduction of 15 for the entire district. In working out the measure, however, the Deputy Commissioner finds that a slight change is necessary in details for Taluks, though the number of reductions (15) for the entire district may stand. Adopting the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation, it will be found that one Hobli could be dispensed with in each of the two taluks of Kunigal and Gubbi, two Hoblis in each of the five taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Pavagada, and three Hoblis in the Sira Taluk. Making a reduction of 15 Hoblis in all, there would remain 51 Hoblis for the entire district with an average area of 83 square miles each, comprising 50 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 22,367 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 5 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is the Huliyar Hobli in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk with 56 Government villages covering an area of 146 square miles and realising a land revenue of Rs. 24,025 in 1896-97. The smallest is Kibbanahalli in the Tiptur Taluk, with 37 Government villages covering an area of 37 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 16,165. As regards the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum is seven miles. The greatest is 19 miles which occurs in one case in the Pavagada Taluk (Kasaba Hobli) and the shortest is five miles which occurs in two cases in the Maddagiri Taluk.

34. In the Mysore District (including the French Rocks Sub-Division) there are 13 Taluks divided into 103 Hoblis including the Seringapatam Manegar's range and the two groups of Temple villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. No reduction is found feasible in the Taluks of Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete, and Nagamangala where the Hoblis are already large enough to be one Shekdar's charge each. In the other 10 Taluks, where the existing ranges have remained unaltered for a long time, it is found practicable to reduce 31 Hoblis. With a slight difference in detail, this aggregate result is the same as what was recommended in 1892 by Mr. Rangaswamaiengar, while Deputy Commissioner of Mysore. The district is large and varied in local conditions. But such as it is, and taken as a whole, the proposed reduction of Shekdar's ranges to 72 gives an average area of 74 square miles per Hobli, comprising 39 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 23,417 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the entire District is as 18 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is Biligere in the Nanjangud taluk with 23 Government villages covering an area of 180 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 20,372 in 1896-97. The smallest is Hosa-Agrahar in Yedatore Taluk comprising 29 Government villages covering an area of 21 square miles with land revenue of Rs. 21,566 in 1896-97. As regards

distance of the remotest village from its Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 10 miles and the average minimum is six miles. The greatest distance is 17 miles which occurs in the solitary case of the malnad Antharsanta Hobli in Heggaddevankote Taluk and the shortest is five miles occurring in 3 cases in the Chamrajnagar, T. Narsipur and Seringapatam Taluks, respectively.

35. Besides 72 Shekdars for the 72 Ranges proposed for the Mysore District, the Committee consider that an assistant should be given to the Kasba Shekdar in Mysore City where the work of executing demand notices and other revenue processes for revenue due to other Taluks and Districts is exceedingly and exceptionally heavy. With the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the Committee recommend that the present Kotval at Mysore may be constituted such an assistant, with the status, say, of a 3rd Grade Shekdar.

36. The Hassan District comprises 7 Taluks now divided into 47 Hoblis. No reduction is found practicable in the Channarayapatna Taluk, and the Committee consider that one Hobli might be reduced in each of the other 6 Taluks, with one more in Belur. This done, the average size of each of the 40 new Hoblis comes to be about 61 square miles in area comprising 58 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 27,360 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area is as 6 to 1. The largest among the proposed Hoblis is that of Arsikere, which is 112 square miles in area comprising 88 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 37,314 in 1896-97. The smallest is Palya in Hassan Taluk having an area of 22 square miles comprising 49 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 17,157 in 1896-97. As regards distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum, 7 miles. The utmost is 20 miles in the solitary case of the Hanbal Hobli, the western-most of the ghat portion of the Manjarabad Taluk. The least distance is 5 miles occurring in the two cases of Alur and Palya in the Hassan Taluk, where all available land is cultivated.

37. In the Shimoga District, there are 8 Taluks divided into 44 Hoblis. Being an important Malnad District, the Committee have not been able to recommend a larger reduction than 4, and these are one each in the comparatively open Taluks of Shimoga, Channagiri, Shikarpur and Nagar. Thus with 40 Hoblis for the entire District which the Committee propose, the average for each Hobli would be 103 square miles in area comprising 48 Government villages and a land revenue of Rs. 34,033 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 7 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblies is Karuru situated in the Sagar Taluk with 31 Government villages covering an area of 169 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 33,022 in 1896-97. The smallest is Jádé Hobli in the Sorab Taluk with 36 Government villages covering an area of 36 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 27,080 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 14 miles and the average minimum is 9 miles. The greatest distance is 24 miles occurring in the solitary case of the Nagar Hobli and the shortest distance is 7 miles occurring in one case in the Sorab Taluk, in 2 cases in the Tirthahalli Taluk and in one case in the Shikarpur Taluk.

38. In the Kadur District, there are at present 5 Taluks and there will be 6 when Balehonnur is constituted under the orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 9514-17—R. 3145, dated 30th April 1897. But this would make no difference as the new Balehonnur Taluk will consist of entire Hoblis. The whole District is now divided into 33 Hoblis which are placed in charge of 32 Shekdars proper and one Patel as already explained at para 29. The Committee are satisfied that these admit of no reduction. Some improvements are necessary in the grouping of villages by slight transfers from one Hobli to another. This is much as was reported by Col. Campbell in Kadur District Office letter No. 339, dated 23rd September 1891, with which the present Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Weir) and the Committee generally concur. If this were done and each Hobli placed in charge of a Shekdar proper, each of the new 33 Hoblis would on an average be 33 square miles in area comprising 33 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 24,123 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the

entire District is as 5 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is the very Malnad Hobli of Kalasa situated in the proposed Balehonnur Taluk (and now in the Mudgere Taluk) with 13 Government villages, covering an area of 164 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 26,420 in 1896-97. The smallest is Baggunji in the proposed Balehonnur Taluk (and now in the Koppa Taluk) with 14 Government villages covering an area of 30 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 19,316 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest villages from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 17 miles and the average minimum is 7 miles. The greatest distance is 30 miles occurring in the case of the Kalasa Hobli aforesaid, and the shortest is 5 miles occurring in the Sivane Hobli in Tarikere Taluk.

39. Lastly, the Chitaldrug District, consisting of 7 Taluks is now divided into 31 Hoblis. It is particularly a District of great distances, and no large reductions are possible. The Committee propose no change in the Taluks of Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru and Jagalur except a slight re-grouping of villages in the Hiriyur Taluk. They find an additional Hobli necessary for the Challakere taluk where the present Kasba Hobli is inconveniently large, and they can recommend the saving of but one Hobli in each of the remaining 2 Taluks of Davangere and Holalkere. This done, the proposed 30 Hoblis for the entire District would on an average be 134 square miles in area comprising 47 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 21,452 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area is as 3 to 1. The largest of the Hoblis would be Hiriguntanur in Chitaldrug Taluk with an area of 208 square miles comprising 53 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 21,102 in 1896-97. The smallest Hobli would be Sokke Hobli in the Jagalur Taluk with an area of 65 square miles comprising 32 Government villages and land revenue of Rs. 6,034 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village of the Hobli from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 16 miles and the average minimum 12 miles. The greatest is in the solitary case of Javangondanhalli Hobli in the Hiriyur Taluk, and the shortest is 10 miles occurring in four cases in the Chitaldrug and Davangere Taluks.

40. For these 373 Ranges in all the eight Districts, there will be required 374 Shekdars, that is 1 Shekdar for each range with an assistant for the Mysore Kasba. These 374 Shekdars, the Committee propose, should be distributed among the three Grades as shown below :—

Districts.	1st Grade on Rs. 30.	2nd Grade on Rs. 25.	3rd Grade on Rs. 20.	Total.
1 Bangalore	12	12	28	52
2 Kolar	12	21	22	55
3 Tumkur	8	13	30	51
4 Mysore	20	24	29	73
5 Hassan	8	13	19	40
6 Shimoga	12	21	7	40
7 Kadur	10	12	11	33
8 Chitaldrug	8	10	12	30
Total ...	90	126	158	374

N. B.—28 in the 3rd Grade for Bangalore District include Hessarghatta Hobli.
29 do Mysore District include Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City.

This gives about one-fourth of the total number in the 1st grade, one-third in the 2nd grade, and the rest in the last grade. Places in the 1st grade are assigned to at least one Hobli in each Taluk and also to a few special Hoblis

selected for their importance. The Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga thus appropriate proportionately a larger number in the 1st grade than the other Districts.

41. For purposes of the two rates of horse allowance which the committee recommend as already stated, the Committee propose to distribute the 374 Shekdars as shown below. A horse allowance may perhaps be considered superfluous for the Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City; but it is well to provide one for him, so that the absence of it may not be a difficulty in the way of local officers employing him, when necessary, like the rest. The higher allowance has been assigned to places selected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned as being those where it would be more difficult and expensive to maintain a horse or pony :—

Districts.	1st Class on Rs. 10. Horse Allowance.	2nd Class on Rs. 7. Horse Allowance.	Total.
1 Bangalore	5	47	52
2 Kolar	7	48	55
3 Tumkur	4	47	51
4 Mysore	12	61	73
5 Hassan	14	26	40
6 Shimoga	21	19	40
7 Kadur	21	12	33
8 Chitaldrug	4	26	30
Total	88	286	374

42. These 374 Shekdars would thus cost Government Rs. 9,910 in pay and Rs. 2,882 in horse allowance, making a total of Rs. 11,892 per mensem. Taking the Shekdar for the additional Hobli, sanctioned in Government Proceedings 9899-931—R. F. 91-95, dated 4th May 1897, for the Srinivaspur Taluk as one in the last of existing grades on Rs. 15 per mensem, the existing* 459 Shekdars cost Rs. 8,085.

* 60 on Rs. 25, 120 on Rs. 20, 279 on Rs. 15=459.

The additional expense which the Committee's proposals entail would thus amount to Rs. 3,807.

Per contra, with fewer Shekdars there will be fewer Shekdars' peons, and consequently a saving will ensue in the cost of peons on the Taluk establishments. Taking this at Rs. 1,105 as explained in the margin, the extra cost entailed by the Committee's proposals is thus reduced to Rs. 2,702 per mensem, which, the Committee trust, the Government will not consider too high for the better class of men and the greater efficiency in service which Government desire to secure. This additional cost includes, in the shape of horse allowance, some compensation for the extra expense which travelling outfits and constant travelling entail, the need for which has often been represented to Government.

The number of officials doing Shekdars' duties at present is	...	459
Do do as proposed	...	374
Do do saved is therefore	...	85
The pay of 2 peons on Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 respectively to each of these officials amounts to	...	Rs. 1,105

43. Under the last head of the Government Order of reference to the Committee, would fall a few observations relating to the location and designation of the Shekdars of the future. Some Deputy Commissioners of former times

have, as already stated, and for reasons already explained in the course of this Report, favored the idea of locating all the Shekdars of a Taluk at the head-quarters of that Taluk; and probably, some Amildars still adopt this practice. But the Committee would prefer Shekdars being, as a rule, located in the most important or convenient villages which respectively give the names to the several Hoblis. In this way, they would be able to tour more frequently in their respective circles and would be in better touch with the people and acquire a correct and intimate knowledge of the circumstances of their respective charges, and thereby prove more useful and efficient as executive officers, intermediate between the Taluk Cutcherry and the village officers and raiyats. These advantages, the Committee think, out-weigh the small inconveniences which attend an Amildar's communicating with officials at short distances from his head-quarters, inconveniences moreover which can be overcome by proper tapal arrangements, which every Amildar knows to make, and by adequate itinerancy on the part of the Amildar himself such as distinguishes every efficient Amildar, and such as Government have always insisted upon. Thus located, each Shekdar should ordinarily draw the grade pay and the horse allowance fixed for the Hobli in which he is placed. At the same time, it may be made permissible to Deputy Commissioners to temporarily depart from this rule in respect of grade pay, in individual cases, or on special occasions, for sufficient reasons to be reported for the information of Government.

44. As to the designation of these officials of the future, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur suggested the idea of calling them Revenue Inspectors, considering this name to be in better accord with the reformed character of the Service. But he was not present when the subject was discussed and votes were taken, when a majority of four Deputy Commissioners against three resolved in favor of the present designation of Shekdar being continued as being Vernacular, ancient and familiar.

45. If these proposals of the Committee meet with the approval of Government, detailed lists of villages constituting the new Hoblis can be drawn up by Deputy Commissioners and duly notified in the *Gazette*, for which purpose, I beg that the Maps and Statements may be kindly returned.

46. In conclusion, I beg to submit my regret for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this Report. Four months have elapsed against the one fixed in the Government Order of reference. But to the Deputy Commissioners, Members of the Committee, this latter was the busy month of the Dasara at Mysore, and the entire period has been the busy season of the Jamabandi.

[*N. B.*—For tabulated Synopsis of the proposals contained in the Report, see next page.]

TABULATED SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT.

Table No.

1. Districtwar *Shekdari Ranges*—number, present and proposed.
2. Do *Shekdars, by Grades of Pay*—number, proposed.
3. Do *Shekdars, by Grades of Horse Allowance*—number proposed.
4. Financial effect of proposals.
5. *Talukwar for each District*, present and proposed Ranges, and proposed Grades of Pay and Horse Allowance (to tally with No. 1).

1. Table of Shekdari Ranges.

Districts.	Present No. of Ranges.	Proposed No. of Ranges.	Difference.
1. Bangalore	75	52	—23
2. Kolar	64	55	— 9
3. Tumkur	66	51	—15
4. Mysore	103	72	—31
5. Hassan	47	40	— 7
6. Shimoga	44	40	— 4
7. Kadur	33	33	....
8. Chitaldrug	31	30	— 1
Total ..	463	373	—90

The 463 Ranges which now exist consist of—

458 As per Govt. Proceedings of April 1897 on Taluk Establishments.

1 Additional for Srinivaspur Taluk, subsequently sanctioned.

1 Monegar's Charge in Seringapatam Fort.

2 Groups of Temple villages in Chamrajnagar Taluk.

1 Jagger Valley (Kadur District).

463

2. Table of proposed Shekdars in Grades of Pay.

Districts.	1st Grade on Rs. 30.	2nd Grade on Rs. 25.	3rd Grade on Rs. 20.	Total.
1. Bangalore	(12) 10	(12) 11	(28) 21	52
2. Kolar	(12) 10	(21) 18	(22) 27	55
3. Tumkur	(8) 7	(13) 12	(30) 32	51
4. Mysore	(20) 15	(24) 21	(29) 36	73
5. Hassan	(8) 7	(13) 12	(19) 21	40
6. Shimoga	(12) 10	(21) 18	(7) 12	40
7. Kadur	(10) 8	(12) 11	(11) 14	33
8. Chitaldrug	(8) 7	(10) 9	(12) 14	30
Total ..	90 75	126 112	158 187	374

Rs.

90 × 30 = 2,700

126 × 25 = 3,150

158 × 20 = 3,160

374 — 9,010

3. Table of proposed Shekdars for Grades of Horse Allowance.

Districts.	1st Class on Rs. 10.	2nd Class on Rs. 7.	Total.
1. Bangalore	5	47	52
2. Kolar	7	48	55
3. Tumkur	4	47	51
4. Mysore	12	61	73
5. Hassan	14	26	40
6. Shimoga	21	19	40
7. Kadur	21	12	33
8. Chitaldrug	4	26	30
Total .	88	286	374

45

Rs.

88 × 10 = 880

286 × 7 = 2,002

374 — 2,882

4. Financial effect.

(1) Present 459 Shekdars cost Rs. 8,085

(2) Proposed 374 do 9,010 in Pay.
2,882 in Horse Allowance.

Total 11,892

(3) Additional cost = Rs. 11,892 − 8,085 = 3,807

(4) *Per contra*, savings of peons to 85 Shekdars at 2 peons each on Rs. 7 and Rs. 6=85 × 13=1,105

459
374
85

5. Net additional cost to Government Rs. 3,807 − 1,105 = 2,702 per mensem.

5. *Talukwar for each District.*

Taluks.	Ranges.			Shekdars in Grades.					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Bangalore District.									
1. Bangalore *	8	9	+ 1	2	2	5	3	6	
2. Anekal	7	4	— 3	1	1	2	...	4	
3. Hoskote	9	6	— 3	1	1	4	...	6	
4. Devanhalli	7	5	— 2	2	2	1	1	4	
5. Dodballapur	9	5	— 4	1	1	3	...	5	
6. Nelamangala	6	4	— 2	1	1	2	1	3	
7. Kankanhalli	9	6	— 3	1	1	4	...	6	
8. Magadi	10	6	— 4	1	1	4	...	6	
9. Channapatna	10	7	— 3	2	2	3	...	7	
Total ...	75	52	—23	12	12	28	5	47	

The additional Hobli proposed for Bangalore taluk is the Hessarghatta Hobli.

N. B.—The Talukwar distribution in grades of pay and horse allowance in the Bangalore district is provisional. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. B. E. Venkataradiengar) remarks in his statistical return that "it is not necessary to fix the grades of pay according to localities or each hobli." Compare this with the Committee's views as given at the end of para 43 of the Report.

Taluks.	Ranges.			Shekdars in Grades.					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Kolar District.									
1. Mulbagal	6	5	— 1	1	2	2	...	5	
2. Sidlaghatta	6	5	— 1	1	2	2	1	4	
3. Malur	6	5	— 1	1	2	2	...	5	
4. Srinivaspur	7	6	— 1	1	(2)1	(3)4	...	6	
5. Goribidnur	7	6	— 1	1	(3)2	(2)3	1	5	
6. Bagepalli	8	7	— 1	1	(3)2	(3)4	...	7	
7. Bowringpet	7	6	— 1	(3)1	(1)3	2	2	4	
8. Chikballapur	5	4	— 1	1	1	2	1	3	
9. Kolar	6	6	...	1	(3)2	(2)3	1	5	
10. Chintamani	6	5	— 1	1	(2)1	(2)3	1	4	
Total	64	55	— 9	(12)10	(21)18	(22)24	7	48	
Tumkur District.									
1. Tumkur	9	7	—2	1	2	4	...	7	
2. Maddagiri	11	9	—2	1	2	6	...	9	
3. Chiknayakanhalli	7	5	—2	1	1	3	...	5	
4. Sira	8	5	—3	1	(2)1	(2)3	...	5	
5. Gubbi	8	7	—1	1	2	4	...	7	
6. Tiptur	9	7	—2	(2)1	2	(3)4	...	7	
7. Pavagada	7	5	—2	...	1	4	1	4	
8. Kunigal	7	6	—1	1	1	4	1	5	
Total	66	51	15	(8)7	(13)12	(30)32	2	49	
Mysore District.									
1. Mysore	8	5	—3	1	2	*3	2	*4	
2. Nanjangud	9	5	—4	2	2	1	2	3	
3. Chamrajnagar*	10	6	—4	2	1	3	1	5	
4. Gundlupet	6	4	—2	1	1	2	1	3	
5. Heggaddevankote	5	5	...	...	2	3	...	5	
6. Yedatore	7	5	—2	(2)1	(2)1	(1)3	...	5	
7. Hunsur	10	7	—3	(2)1	(2)1	(3)5	3	4	
8. T. Narsipur	7	5	—2	2	2	1	...	5	
Total for Mysore District Proper.	62	42	—20	12 (10)	14 (12)	21 (17)	9	34	

* Chamrajnagar has at present 10 Hoblis including the two Temple Hoblis of Ummattur and Bedarpur.

*Includes Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City.

Taluks.	Ranges.			Shekdars in Grades.					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
9. Seringapatam *	11	7	—4	2	3	2	3	4	
10. Mandaya	12	7	—5	2	2	3	...	7	
11. Malvalli	7	5	—2	...	1	4	...	5	
12. Nagamangala	5	5	...	2	2	1	...	5	
13. Krishnarajpete	6	6	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Total for French Rocks Sub-Division.	41	30	—11	8	10 7	12	3	27	
Total.	103	72	—31	20	24	29	12	61	
Hassan District.									
1. Hassan	9	8	—1	1	3	4	3	5	
2. Manjarabad	8	7	—1	3	3	1	7	...	
3. Belur	7	5	—2	2	2	1	2	3	
4. Arsikere	6	5	—1	1	2	2	1	4	
5. Channarayapatna	7	7	...	1	1	5	...	7	
6. Holé-Narsipur	4	3	—1	...	1	2	...	3	
7. Arkalgud	6	5	—1	...	1	4	1	4	
Total	47	40	—7	8	13	19	14	26	
Shimoga District.									
1. Shimoga	7	6	—1	1	2	3	...	6	
2. Chanagiri	5	4	—1	1	1	2	...	4	
3. Honnali	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	
4. Shikarpur	6	5	—1	1	3	1	1	4	
5. Sorab	6	6	...	2	4	...	4	2	
6. Sagar	6	6	...	2	4	...	6	...	
7. Nagar	6	5	—1	2	3	...	5	...	
8. Tirthahalli	5	5	...	2	3	...	5	...	
Total	44	40	—4	12	21	7	21	19	

* Seringapatam has at present eleven Hoblis including Kura (Bangardoddi) which is in charge of the Monegar.

Taluks.	Ranges.			Shekdars in Grades.					Remarks.
				For Pay.			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Kadur District.									
1. Mudgere	5	5	...	1	2	2	5	...	
2. Chikmagalur	6	6	...	2	1	3	3	3	
3. Kadur	6	6	...	1	(2) 1	(3) 4	2	4	
4. Tarikere	6	6	..	1	3	2	2	4	
5. Koppa	6	5	—1	1	3	1	4	1	
6. Balehonnur	4	5	+1	(4) 2	1	2	5	...	
Total ...	33	33	...	(10) 5	(12) 11	(11) 14	21	12	
Chitaldrug Dist.									
1. Chitaldrug	4	4	...	1	2	1	1	3	
2. Davangere	7	6	—1	2	2	2	2	4	
3. Jagalur	3	3	...	1	...	2	..	3	
4. Molakalmuru	2	2	...	...	2	..	..	2	
5. Challakere	4	5	+1	1	1	3	1	4	
6. Hiriyur	5	5	...	1	1	3	..	5	
7. Holalkere	6	5	—1	(2) 1	(2) 1	(1) 3	..	5	
Total ..	31	30	—1	7 (8)	9 (10)	14 (12)	4	26	

N. B. Now there are only 5 Taluks

T. A. R.

1886.

5971
R 1862

189

From

J. Miranda Row Esq^re B.A.
Director of Agric^l & other statistics
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen^l & Rev. Dep^t.

Section A-R 1
File No 48
Serial No 27

Dated 17th Feb 4/98

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that a slight alteration in the Report relating to Sheikdars Service is called for &c

Rec^d 4/2/98

Rec^d L Dewan
Mysore
M
18/2/98

RD 22/2

References to be marked.

General Records

Please forward Quarterly Reports of 24 Gangas
Mysore Districts.

RD 23/2

Returned herewith.

24-2-98

RD 25/2

24/2/98

Dated, Bangalore, 17th February 1898.

(24)

From

T. Ananda Row Esquire B.A.
Director of Agricultural
and Meteorological Statistics in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore
Revenue and General Departments

Sir,

After submitting my report dated 9th instant on questions relating to the Sheikdari Service, the fact has been discovered that the Monegar at Seringapatam referred to at paras 29, 34 and 42 of the Report is not a Sheikdar as therein reckoned but Patel. The Monegar's case is the subject of

of Government Proceedings. No 1222 & Pet. 1180 Pros 5 in Sec C

dated 24th January 1894.

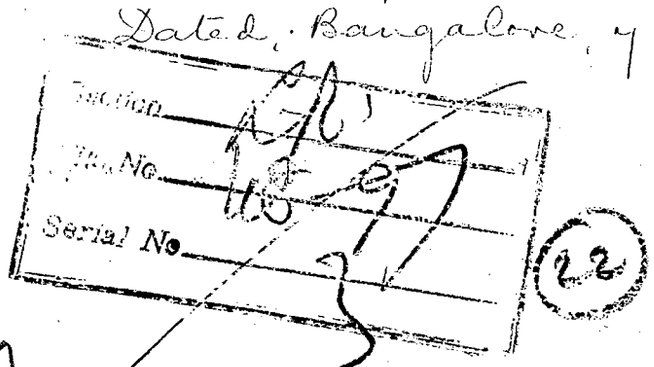
2. This being so, I have the honor to state that a slight alteration in the Report is called for, by which the number of Sheikdars' Ranges now existing should be taken to be 102 instead of 103 for the Mysore District as mentioned at para 34 of the Report, and 462 instead of 463 for the whole Province as mentioned at paras 29 & 42. The reduction in the number of ranges effected by the Committee's proposals will thus be 59 for the whole Province instead of 40 as taken at paras 29, and the additional cost would be

Rs

No 8.

Encl: 2 vols: 155 statements & 16 maps

Dated, Bangalore, 9th April 1898.



From

L. Anguda Row Esq. B.A.

Director of Statistics in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Departments

Sir,

In continuation of my reports cited in the margin on the Sheikdari Service in Mysore, I have the honor to submit herewith maps and statements since received from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Kadur Districts to illustrate the proposal regarding Sheikdars' ranges in those Districts. If these

had

No B.39 9th Feb: 98.
Report 8 17. Feb: 98.

had been received sufficiently early,

paragraphs 33 and 37 of the Report

dated 1st February last would

have read as given in the line

sheets of paper herewith annexed.

2. The maps and statements

for the Bangalore District are

not yet completely received.

I have the honour to be,

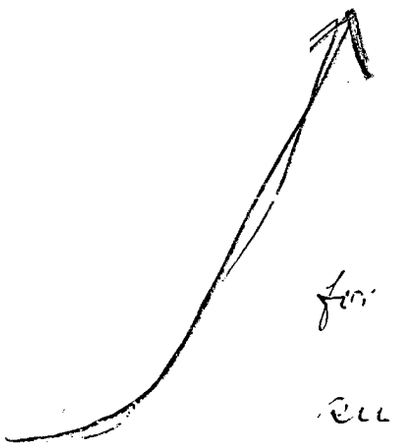
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. Nanda Rao

Director of Statistics

in Mysore.



33. In the Tumkur District for which maps and statements are herewith submitted, there are 8 Talukas divided at present into 66 Hoblies. The Committee considered that one Hobli could be reduced in the Kunigal Taluk, and two Hoblies in each of the rest, making a reduction of 15 for the entire District. In working out the details the Deputy Commissioner finds that a slight change is necessary in detail for Talukas, though the number (15) of reductions for the entire District may stand. Adopting the Deputy Commissioners recommendations, it will be found that one Hobli

could"

could be dispensed with in each of the two taluks of Kunigal and Gubbi, two Hobles in each of the five Taluks of Tumkur, Maadagiri, Chickanayakanahalli, Tipatur and Pavagada, and three Hobles in the Sira Taluk. Making a reduction of 15 Hobles in all, there would remain 51 Hobles for the entire District with an average area of 83 square miles each, comprising 50 Govt Villages with a Land Revenue of Rs 22,867 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied

unoccupied assessed area, being as 5 to 2. The largest of the projected Hobles is the Hulijari Hobli in the Chikmagalur Taluk with 56 Government villages covering an area of 146 square miles and realizing a Land Revenue of Rs 24,025 in 1896-97. The smallest is Kibbanahalli in the Tiptur Taluk with 37 Government villages covering an area of 37 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 16,165. As regards the remotest village of the

the Mobile from its proposed Head Quarters, the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum is 7 miles. The greatest is 19 miles which occurs in one case in the Paragada Taluk (Kacha Mobile) and the shortest is 5 miles which occurs in two cases in the Maddagiri Taluk.

37. In the Shimoga District for which maps and statements accompany this letter, there are 7 Talúks divided into 44 shánbógs. Being an important Malnad District, the Committee have not been able to recommend a larger reduction than 4, and there are one each in the comparatively open Talúks of Shimoga, Chénnagiri, Shikarpur and Nagar. Five, with 40 shánbógs for the entire District which the Committee proposes, the average for each shánbógi would be 103 square miles in area comprising 48 Government Villages and a Land Revenue of Rs 34,033 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 7 to 2. The largest of the proposed shánbógs is Karoor situated in

the

the Sagar Taluk with 31 government villages covering an area of 169 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 33,022 in 1896-97. The smallest is Jade Mobli in the Sorab Taluk with 36 Govt villages covering an area of 36 square miles and Land Revenue of Rs 27,080 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village from Mobli Head Quarters, the average maximum is 14 miles and the average minimum is 9 miles. The greatest distance is 24 miles occurring in the solitary case of the Nagar Mobli and the shortest distance is 2 miles occurring in one case in the Sorab Taluk, in 2 cases in the Thirthahalli Taluk and in one case in the Shikarpur Taluk.

56

58

REVENUE DEPT. 1902 NOV 13

From The Resident Commissioner in Mysore.

Secrett. R.A.
File No 4897
Serial No 12

To THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE, GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

Dated 19. 11. 1902

Despatched

Received

General No. 628
No.

Enclosure No.

Forg for orders of Govt- a memo for informing the Shekdars, Servicé in the Province

---

References to be marked.

No 628 (43) 5C

Pr 11th

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore....19 November 1892....

FROM

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

TO

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

Where is the file relating to this please.
Ans. 20/11
Refer to Govt
21/11

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration and early orders of Government, the accompanying Scheme for improving the Circle Service. A Memorandum No II explains the financial aspects of the Scheme and the net additional cost to Government, for the year, amounting to Rs 30,132, which is, in my opinion, not at all prohibitive in view of the urgent need that exists for improving the Service of the Revenue Service and in view of the advantages which are sure to result by replacing the existing ineffective class of

Circle

Holders of men qualified by general education and special training for the work. To the married rate of pay is to be given only to candidates who qualify themselves according to the new rules and who will be appointed to vacancies in the existing Civil Service. A new addition that the maximum additional cost will be incurred only after a lapse of several years.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that in the Revenue Administration Act, being in point of pay and qualification for entry similar to the Civil Service, they were dissatisfied at the present time of the administration.

After further discussion the Joint Select Committee adjourned.

Edward Russell

Chairman.

For Revenue Commissioners.

"Memorandum I.

Scheme for improving the Shekdari Service.

1. On and after July 1903, the term, "Revenue Inspector" shall be applied to those who are appointed to perform the duties now being done by Shekdars.

2. On and after July 1903, there shall be three grades of Revenue Inspectors, the pay of the 1st grade Revenue Inspector being Rs 40/- a month, that of the 2nd grade, Rs 30 a month, and that of the 3rd grade Rs. 25 a month.

3. Each taluk in a district shall be sub-divided so as to form Hoblis or Circles not exceeding 5 in number.

4 The number of Revenue Inspectors

in each grade shall not exceed the following proportion: 20 per cent of the total number shall be of the first grade, 35 per cent of the second grade and 45 per cent of the third grade.

5. The kobbis in each taluq shall be classed as first grade kobli, second grade kobli and third grade kobli. In classifying kobbis as above, due weight shall be given to the following considerations: the unhealthiness of the climate, the size of the kobli and the amount of work which would devolve on the Revenue Inspector of the kobli.

6. When the Scheme of Revenue Inspectors has been brought into force, none shall be appointed to a 1st grade or 2nd grade kobli but

but those who are entitled by qualifications and length of service to the pay of the grade of the hobli.

7. Revenue Inspectors in hoblies treated as Mahad and in Stations classed as Kasba Stations shall have a horse allowance of Rs 15 per month and Revenue Inspectors of all other hoblies, shall have a horse allowance of Rs 10/- per mensem.

8. Every Revenue Inspector shall keep a decent riding pony and shall spend at least 20 days in every month on tour in his hobli.

9. A Central School shall be established in Bangalore on or about the 1st July 1903, under the Supervision of the Revenue Commissioner for the training of candidates for

for the post of Revenue Inspectors.

10. The qualifications for admission into the grade of Revenue Inspectors shall be :——

(1) that the applicant has passed an University Examination not lower than the Matriculation and that in the case of men not already in Service, they are not above the age of 25 years;

(2) that the Candidate is pronounced physically fit by the Civil Surgeon in Bangalore, for the work of Revenue Inspector.

For a period of 3 years on and after July 1903, in the case of Sheristadars, Taluk Measurers, Amin Inspectors and Taluq Sirastadars and other Employees already in the Service of Government in the Revenue Department as defined in the Rules for

Ex Officio

the admission into and promotion in the Revenue Department and in the case of Muhammadans, the above educational and age restrictions will be relaxed and such of them as are likely, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner to benefit by a course of training in the School will be admitted.

11. The following subjects shall be taught in the School

✓ (a) Surveying (Chain, prismatic compass and theodolite;)

(b) Levelling;

(c) Estimating;

(d) Drawing;

(e) Land Revenue Code, Land Revenue Rules, Survey Manual, and Survey Rules; and such important orders of Government as may be necessary & useful in their future work;

? (f) Shooting

(f) Drill;

(h) The village accounts and forms.

12. The course will extend over six months or such longer period as may be fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

13. An examination will be held in the above subjects at the end of the course and no candidate shall be considered to have passed the Examination and to have qualified for the post of Revenue Inspector unless he obtains $\frac{1}{3}$ of the maximum number of marks in each subject. Those who obtain not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the maximum number of marks in each subject will be placed in the first class and their claims for the office of Revenue Inspector will have preference over

those who pass in the second class.

14. Every candidate qualifying as above for the post of Revenue Inspector shall be appointed to the last grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

15. Promotion from the 3rd grade to the 2nd and from the 2nd to the 1st shall be regulated in the following manner:—

(a) Till the maximum number of vacancies is filled up in each grade, two years' efficient service in a grade of a Revenue Inspector qualified as above, will entitle him to promotion to the next higher grade. The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Revenue Commissioner annually the names of the Revenue Inspectors whom on account of their efficiency in the performance of their duties

and efficiency of Conduct they think eligible for promotion.

(15) When the maximum number of vacancies in the 1st and 2nd grades are thus filled up, promotions will be regulated by vacancies occurring from time to time and will depend on the comparative merits, qualifications and Service of men in the lower grades.

(16) No Revenue Inspector that does not qualify himself as herein laid down shall be entitled to the pay of any of the present grades and all those now in Service who may be appointed in future to the office of Sub Inspectors and who are not qualified as herein laid down shall get only the pay to which they are entitled under the old rules.

17. Whenever a Revenue Inspector is thus appointed, no Taluk Measurer, Work-Inspector, or Well-maistri shall be appointed or deputed for work in such kobli and all their duties shall be performed by the Revenue Inspector.

18. The Revenue Inspector shall be competent to dispose of dhankhats for lands which may be given out without sale or without an upset price being put on the lands.

19. Shekdars or other men in Service sent to the School at Bangalore for training shall be considered as on duty and persons acting for them will be entitled to draw acting allowance.

Adopted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders.

20. The number of men sent for training from each District should

Adopted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders

not exceed 5 for a term and Deputy Commissioners should choose only such of their subordinates as are likely to qualify themselves for Revenue Inspectorships.

21. Revenue Inspectors should be placed in charge of Kothis and should reside in a central village within the Kothi. They should not, without necessity, be called into or detained at the Taluk Head-Quarters. They should not without the previous permission of Guardians leave their Kothis.

22. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to send to the Revenue Commissioner not later than the 1st March 1903, a list of Kothis of the Taluks in their Districts regrouped so as to suit the

the new Scheme and the Revenue Commissioner shall in Consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, frame a final re-distribution list of hobbis for the whole State and submit it to Government on or before the 1st of May 1903.

23. In the introduction of the new Service in place of the old, the existing Sheristadars shall be replaced gradually and as gualified under the rules will be appointed as vacancies occur.

24. The vacancies occurring among the existing Sheristadars shall not be filled up permanently by the Deputy Commissioners Concerned who will report the existence of the vacancy to the Revenue Commissioner

25. The new Scheme shall come into operation on the 1st July 1903.

Approved

Richard Lamb Reeve
for Revenue Commr.

Memorandum No II.

Financial results of the Shikari Revenue Scheme.

I The following assumptions will be made and they will be kept in view in giving effect to the scheme:-

(a) That in each Taluk there shall not be more than 5 hobli circles and in the whole State therefore the total number of Revenue Inspectors shall not exceed (5 × 67) = 335.

(b) That 20 per cent of the number of Revenue Inspectors belong to the 1st grade, 35 per cent to the 2nd grade and 45 per cent to the 3rd grade.

(c) That 1st class house allowance is drawn by 35 per cent of Revenue Inspectors

(2) (a) Cost of present 459 Shikaris = Rs 8,085

(b) Cost of present Taluk measurers, Taluk Inspectors and Irrigation Well Inspectors = Rs — 5,000

(c) Cost of items to the Talati Measurers
(so far as at present ascertainable from the Talatis of Deputy Commissioners)
= Rs 712

(3) Cost of proposed 335

(a) Revenue deputies = Rs 9965 /

67 on Rs 40 each = Rs 2,680
117 on Rs 30 each = 3,510
151 on Rs 25 do = 3,775
9965

(b) Horse allowance

117 at Rs 15 each = 1755
218 at Rs 10 do = 2180
Total Rs 3935

(c) 335 Jamadars at Rs 12 each
= Rs 4,020

Grand total = Rs 17,920

(4) Saving in the cost of items to 124 Shekdars (whose posts would be abolished) at 2 items at Rs 7 and 1 required only-
= Rs 1612.

Hence net additional cost
= Rs 17,920
– " 13,797
– 1612
Rs 2511 per annum

BC

@ Rs 30/32 per annum.

Compd.
SL

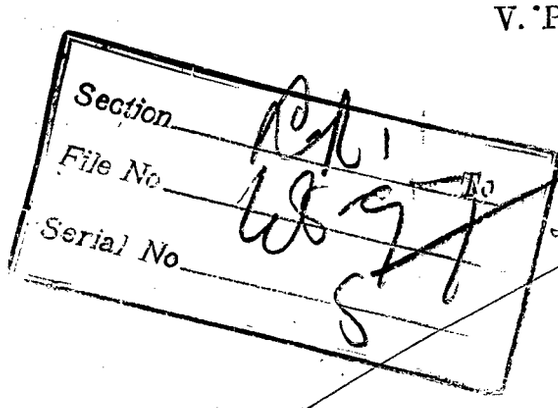
For Russell Coats

1902.

From

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, Esq., C.I.E.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.



To The Secretary to the Govt of Mysore General and Revenue Departments

Dated

Despatched 28 November 1902

Received

General No. 726

No.

Enclosure No. 5

No 1874.

Forwarding 5 printed copies of the Scheme for improving the Shekdari Service and requesting the manuscript copy being replaced by these now submitted.

No 726 (49)

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore 9th December 1902

FROM

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

TO

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No 825 dated 15th November 1902 forwarding for the consideration of Government the draft of a Scheme for improving the Shekdari Service, I have the honour to send herewith five printed copies of the Scheme and to request that the Manuscript copy originally sent may be replaced by these now submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. P. Madhava Rao

for Revenue Commissioner

By

(5)

Office Draft. (6)

Mysore Govt., Gen. & Rev. Secretariat

Branch

Progs. of the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

File No. (if any) and its date—

Section CH
File No W 97
Serial No 6

R 771-77983.903

3

Read:

Letter No 628 dt 19.11.1902 from the Rev Comr in Mysore, submitting a scheme for improving the Shekdari Service.

Order:

Govt think it important to have the opinions of the Dy Comrs on the proposals of the Revenue Comr regarding the Sekdari Service. The Rev Comr is requested to send copies of his proposals (Memoranda) to the Dy Comrs, who will submit their opinions in the matter through the Rev Comr within a fortnight. ~~from this date~~

N Statistical Offr 1/9/03

1/9/03

M 2/9/03

Jr. Secretary.

To

The Rev Comr in Mysore.

The Dy Comrs of districts.

HVR

Issue
Orders
& forward Rev
Important Papers
as desired

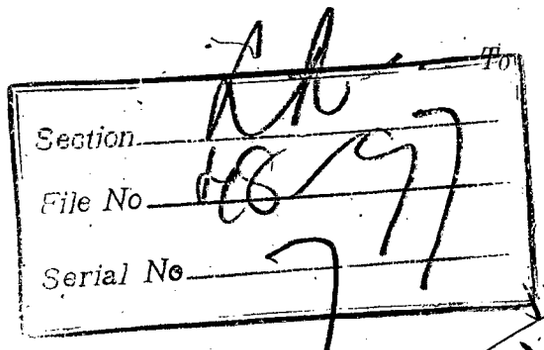
The Dewan
N 3/9/03

1903.

From

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, Esq., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

60



To

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, Esq., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to Govt. of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue & General Depts.

Dated 4th
Despatched 9th Nov 1903
Received
General No. 2222
No.

Enclosure No. one file.

Forwarding in original the replies of the Dy Comrs of Districts except Kolar & Hassan re Shekdari Scheme.

HVR
9/11/03

Refers one with HVR

MGCPB—28-2-03—2000

No 2222
In our file

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, 4th Nov 1903.
9

FROM

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

With reference to Government order No. R 771-779 dated 3rd September 1903 calling for the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the Sheikdari scheme I have the honor to forward herewith in original the replies received from the six Districts except Kolar and Hassan.

2 Urgent reminders have already been sent to the Deputy Commissioners of these Districts.

3 The reminders sent by Government to Deputy Commissioners of the Districts whose reports are submitted are returned herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Revenue Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
No. 1
10 SEP 05
BANGALORE

190

From The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur.

To The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Section
File No 128-97
Serial No

Dated 15th September 1905

Despatched 18th September 1905

Received

General No. 86

No.

Enclosure No

Submitting opinion in the matter of improvement of the Sheristadari Service.

MGCPB—50 reams.—6-12-02.

Deputy Commissioner's office
Tumkur District
Tumkur 15th September 93.

From

K. Doraswami Iyer Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

To

V. P. Madhava Rao Esq C. I. E
Revenue Commissioner in
Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your no 1268 of the 10th instant forwarding for opinion your scheme for improving the Shekdary Service.

The proposed change of designation and the increased rate of salary will enhance the status of the office and make that branch of the Service more attractive.

A Shekdar's duties are somewhat delicate in their nature. One can easily imagine the endless squabbles which a raw man can get into with the village officials and with the ryots. When the daily routine of the work is such, the serious troubles which the Shekdar and the Taluq authorities can find themselves in upon special occasions such as army marches, bund maintenance by the ryots etc requiring tact, intelligence and resource on the part of the Shekdar, need no detailing. I would deprecate the appointment of raw men

to the post, whatever their Educational qualifications. The selection should invariably be from among Talug officials, ~~Stand but not necessarily old~~ and upon the higher qualifications of level-headedness and ready resource. The minimum ~ Educational qualification might be the Lower Secondary Examination.

As regards the test for physical fitness that might be certified to by the Assistant Surgeon of the district, medical officers of that grade examine our officials for life Insurance and the Examination for physical fitness is comparatively an easier process.

In the case of Mohamodans the relaxation of rules and restrictions as regards age and Educational qualifications can by means of a few circumscribing rules be left entirely to the discretion of officers in District charge.

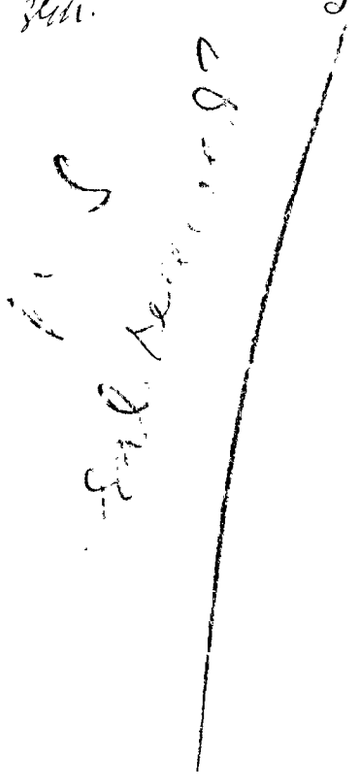
Promotions to the next higher grade can be guided by a few definite rules. Two years efficient service in one grade can be taken as qualification for promotion to the next higher provided that is not marred in other essentials. There should be no necessity to report the eligible names annually to the Revenue Commissioner. The District officers ought to

a proposal about a regrouping of the villages.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servant

K Dunkerton

Ag: Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District.



I beg leave to express my disapproval of the proposal to invest Shekdars with the power to dispose of darkasts. There are ever so many Complaints with regard to the disposal of darkasts even by an amildar.

The Course of training prescribed is Comprehensive and ought to Suffice for the duties required of a Shekdar. With the appointment of those qualified according to your scheme, the hosts of Talug measurer, Work Inspector &c should Cease

But the maximum number of Hobles for a Talug might be, but at 6 it Cannot be the extent alone that should guide the re distribution of Hobles. The litigious Spirit of the villagers, their proneness to break up into factions and to indulge in more or less unfounded accusations and much petitioning faction against faction, the temperament of the hereditary Patels and Shanbhogues,—these and many other Considerations would go to decide the extent of the Hobles and their number. I Shall Submit next week

be able to decide themselves whether one is fit for promotion or not and act accordingly No Shekdar should look higher than the Head of the District for his initial appointment or subsequent advancement.

A list of the Candidates who have passed through the training and the final test satisfactorily, may be furnished to Deputy Commissioners from time to time. It should be an invariable rule that no nomination to the training School be made from outside the officials in the District and that every nomination be based upon qualifications as noted in para 3.

The Shekdar's maximum pay is put at Rs 40/-. The Taluq Sheristadar of the last class rises from 40/- to 50/-. During an amildar's absence even for so short a period as 2 or 3 days the Taluq Sheristadar should be able to exercise as much Control over a Shekdar as the amildar himself and so his pay should be appreciably higher than the pay + horse allowance of a 1st grade Shekdar. I would suggest therefore Rs20/- 25/- and 35/- for the three grades of Shekdars and a pay of Rs 60/- to Taluq Sheristadars throughout the State.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
No 57
17 SEP 03
BANGALORE.
IN MYSORE

Urgent

1897-98/74

From The Dy Commr Bangalore Dt

To The Rev: Comr in Mysore
Bangalore

Dated 16th
Despatched 17th } Sepr 1903
Received

General No.

Rt. No. 1/2
Enclosure No.

Rev: Comrs docket No. 1268-75
of 12th Sepr 1903.

Submits opinion on the subject of the improvement of the Shekdari Service

Subd with the — Part of above
Rev Vol — — of 23 June 1903
wh he go does
not appear. 17/9/03 Asst 15 Sept
Sd/ 21/9
Dy Comr to enquire
Shekdars &c

Bangalore District
Dy Commissioner's Office
Bangalore 16th September
1903

From,

H St Sharkey Esq
Dy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To,

V. P. Madhava Rao Esq C.I.E
Rev: Comr in Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your
letter No 1268-75 of 10th September
1903, asking for my opinion upon
your memo regarding the improvement
of the Sheikdari Service, I have the
honor to submit the following.

The general principle
of

Of your proposal appears to me to do away with a large number of under officers (such as Sheikdars, work maistries, tank inspectors, &c) and enroll them into one to be nominated a Revenue Inspector, that this officer shall practically do the work of two of the present Sheikdars and shall to a great extent be in independent charge of this Range. As regard to this point, I am entirely opposed to your proposal, as in the first place, I think the Revenue Inspector will have much more work than he can actually carry out even with the help of a munshi and in the second place he

he will have far too much power and will drift further away from the influence of the Amildar than the present Sheikdar does, a very dangerous proceeding with a man on such small pay as Rs40 per mensem. There is no doubt that the present system is bad and open to abuse principally owing, I am afraid, to the general laxity of the Amildars, as to where you will throughout the Province, every Amildar you consult with, will invariably find fault with his Sheikdars, quite forgetting that the Sheikdars are for a very great extent what the Amildar makes them in the majority of cases. On the other hand, a really good smart active and intelligent Amildar who is always

always moving about his Taluk will keep his Sheikdars up to the mark by teaching, encouraging and when occasion arises, threatening them, but I am afraid that few Amildars have either the time or inclination to do this, as their time is so taken up at Head Quarters with their present multifarious duties. Instead, therefore of creating Revenue Inspectors at outlaying places in the Taluk when if unprincipled they may work an infinity of mischief. I would beg to propose, if I maybe allowed that the present sheikdars be done away with and that they may be concentrated at Head Quarters

as

as Gumastas under the direct Control
of the Amildar and do their work in the
Taluk Cutcherry; it would be an easy
matter to place such men in charge of one
or two hobli's as the case required
and have all matters as regards their
charge at their fingers ends; they could
also be sent out to investigate darkhasts,
do Jaudh Pahani and examine the Shanbhogues
accounts, a most necessary item and
see generally to the Collection of the
revenue. In this way, they would be
under the direct supervision of the Amildar,
supply him with all details regarding
their charge at a moment's notice and
so save the interminable waste of time
which at present occurs through waiting
for

for the Sheikdar's report. At present there are almost daily brought to notice frauds on the part of the Sheikdars in the sale of lands, &c, and I very much doubt whether increased pay would very much mend matters. Another point in my suggestion is that men if kept in the Taluk, would be very much quicker trained than the Revenue Inspectors proposed by you and that the Amildars would be able to pick and choose their men for the work, whereas with a Revenue Inspector on Rs 40/-, the Amildars would have to accept him whether he was good or bad and could not exchange him for anyone else

in

in his establishment. I See Colonel Grant has written fully on this subject and Government passed orders on his suggestion in their proceedings No. 2509-17 Rev. 62 dated 23rd June 1881.

I must apologize for writing at such length on this subject, but what I feel is that we are not dealing fairly with the Auildars at present, in giving them indifferent men to work with and that your Suggestion of Revenue Inspectors will not improve matters.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant

Lt Campbell

Dy Commr & Supt

Kolaba

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
No. 1563
19 SEP 03
BANGALORE.
MYSORE

6 Sep

1903.

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To The Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore

Dated 18th

Despatched

Received September 1903

General No. 80
No.

Enclosure No one

Forwarding notes
on the memoranda
for the improvement
of the Secretariat Service

Noted
19/9/03

MGCPB—50 reams.—6-12-02.

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kadur District
Chikmagalur 5th September, 1903

From

M. Narain Rao Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To

V. P. Madhava Rao Esqre.
Revenue Commissioner
Mysore.

Sir,

In reply to your docket
no. 1263-95 dated 19 September 1903
I have the honor to forward
herewith my notes on your
Memorandum for the Improve-
ment of the Sheristadari Service.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

Narain Rao

Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

notes.

Para 1. The term "Sheikdar" may be retained. It has been long in use and is well known to the people. There are Inspectors in the Police, Education, Vaccination and Excise Departments and I think a different designation is required to distinguish the Revenue Inspector from the Inspectors of the other Departments. The men to be appointed Sheikdars under the new Rules may be classed in a Separate Schedule till the existing Sheikdars become Extinct.

Para 2. I would fix the pay of the 1st grade Sheikdar or Revenue Inspector at Rs 35/- per mensem. This would be slightly higher than the maximum pay of a Taluk Head Gumastha and lower than the minimum pay of a Taluk Sheristadar of the 2d grade. It does not seem advisable that the

Taluk

Taluk Shirestadar and the
1st class Sheristadar should have
the same pay, as the former
occupies a superior place in the
Taluk Establishment. This would
effect a saving of Rs 6,000 x 5 x 12
= 4,020 per Annum.

The Introduction of Hoblies per Taluk will have to be relaxed in the case of Malabar Talukes, where owing to the difficult nature of the Country to be superviced, it will perhaps be necessary to have a larger number of Hobles than 5. Para 3.

The Question of the re-Constitution of Hobles should be disposed of before the new Scheme for improving the Sheristadari Service is brought into Para 5.

unto force.

Para 10. In the case of admissions to the School, a fair knowledge of Kannada may be insisted upon.

Para 11. I would add the following to the list of subjects to be taught at the School.

(1) a knowledge of land measuring and plod work and map drawing as done in the Mysore Revenue Survey Department.

(2) The Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation 1898

(3) The Mysore Revenue Manual Part I

and (4) Equitation.

Drill may perhaps be dispensed with in the Case of Revenue Inspectors.

Para

The number of Inspectors in Para 15
Each Grade should be fixed for
Each District separately and the
promotions left to Deputy
Commissioners Subject to the
provisions of Rules (a) and (b)
of para 15. It will be in-
Convenient to make the
Shekdari Service a provincial
one.

This will necessitate the Para 18,
maintenance of a copy of the
Village map, the Khetwar, the
Kharband and the Settlement
Varul Bahi with the Inspector.
The provisions of Section 58 of the
Land Revenue Code which
Confer the power of granting
Saguali chit upon the Amildar
or Deputy Amildar will have
to be amended. The section
will also have to indicate
appeals against the Shekdar's
decision

decision can legally be heard by the Amildar. I would not under these circumstances entrust the inspector with the power of finally disposing of any dakhast. He might be empowered to receive the dakhasts and required to inspect the land and submit a report thereon to the Talati within 3 days of receipt, to facilitate their disposal by the Amildar.

The duties of the inspector may be laid down. (Vide paras 16, 17 and 18 of Mr. J. Ananda Rao's report of 1898).

Para 21. The sentences beginning with "They should not" in line 4 and ending with "their fields" may be omitted. -

Para 22

Para 22 may be dispensed with Para 22
the Rules.

Memorandum No II.

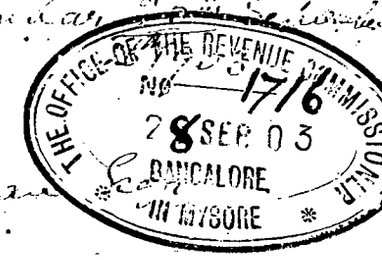
I see that a gratuity on Rs 12/-
per mensem is provided for
each Inspector. Considering the
small amount of correspondence
which the Sheristar carries on,
I do not think he needs any
clerical assistance.

Chikmagalur
18th September 1903

Assistant Asst
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

Camp. dt. 4

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog Division
Camp, 17th January 1903



From

A. Ramanujam Avl
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog Division

To

L. G. Madhava Rao Esqr C.I.E.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore

Camp dt 28th Jany

Sir,

With reference to your docket No 7.
1268-75 dated 10th instant, forwarding
for an expression of opinion, copy of your
Memorandum regarding the improvement
of Shekdarie Service, I have the honor to
state that the rules contained in the
memorandum having been framed with
due consideration of the question in all
its aspects may, in my opinion, be
adopted and brought into force with out
any modification. It refers to the revised
classification of villages and the consequent
restriction laid down in rule 6 in regard
to the posting of Revenue Inspectors.

2. The restriction of the limit contemplated
was once in vogue in the case of
Amildars and the result was that Separate
men

Subd
Ag
7/10

were got in to Council books. The
classification of Salutes were consequently
done away with. The same reference
holds good in the case of Revenue
Inspectors.

3. With these remarks concluding etc
three grades of Revenue Inspectors
as proposed, I beg to suggest that
their postings be kept undisturbed
by consideration of their grades. Every
Noble should be free to get the Revenue
Inspector best qualified for his charge.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. Chamberlain
Deputy Commissioner

60
1903.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
No. 7 2
24 OCT 03
BANGALORE.

From C. Venkata Rao Esqre
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

To V. C. Madhava Rao Esqre 6/9.8.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

Dated 16th October 1903.

Despatched

Received

General No. 428
No.

Enclosure No. 3.

With reference to Revenue Commissioner's No. 1268-75 of 10th September 1903 forwarding for opinion copy of his memorandum re the improvement of Sheristadari Service, has the honour to submit as follows:-

Para 3. The 3rd para may begin with the words "As

"A Sparkle."

Case 11. In case 11, the Village Sanitation Regulation and the Rules thereunder may be added to the Syllabus of subjects proposed to be taught in the training School.

Case 13. The candidate may be required to pass an examination also in fluently speaking Canarese manuscript and writing Canarese. This need not be dispensed with on the ground of age and being given to the Canarese Inspector to the training work.

A skill and Shooting are not essential qualifications in a Sheldan the minimum of marks for securing a pass in these subjects may be reduced

to

to 1/5th or 1/4th of the maximum number.

Drill and shooting may be excluded from the subjects in each of which half the maximum number of marks have to be obtained for securing a pass in first class.

Between paras 13 and 14, I would insert the following short para

Every candidate after passing the above examination, shall work as a probationer in a police for 3 or 6 months.

Para 15. At the end of para 15, I would add "A list of such lands shall be furnished to the Revenue Inspector by the Amildar,

Para 23. After the new circles are

are formed and before trained a Inspection becomes available for all of them, the increased work of many of the enlarged Kotlis has to be performed by the existing ill-paid and inferior Kotli officers (Khelasis). Will they be paid any allowance for it?

May we not introduce the Scheme gradually i.e. into a few Kotlis in the first year, a few more in the next year and so on, regulating its extension by the supply of trained men which the School can furnish every year.

Opinions received from the 3 Assistant Commissioners of this District are also submitted herewith.

A. Cuthbertson
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

Encl

1903-04.

From C. S. Rabeson draw Esqre.
Assistant Commissioner
Salem.

To C. Venkata Rao Esqre.
Offg. Deputy Commr.
Erumaseed.

Dated 17th September 1903.
Despatched 18/9
Received 21/9
General No. 70. 17/10
No.

Enclosure No. 1.

His C. No. 610 dated 14th September 1903 calling for opinion on memoranda of a scheme to improve the Shekdar service.

—a—

Has the honour to enclose a memo containing the opinions of the undersigned on some of the points noticed in the memoranda referred to.

2. With reference to para

Hd. Sr. Subordinate with reports of other Subl. officers
21/9/03

para 22 of Memo I calling for a list of bodies of the Jaluks regrouped to suit the new scheme, begs to state that this redistribution can only be made in consultation with Amildars, and on information as to area, population, revenue, and distances and natural features of all parts of each Jaluk. As this will take time the undersigned is at present unable to submit any proposals or opinions on this point. If so directed the needful enquiries will be made and proposals formulated.

S. Balasundaram
Assistant Commissioner
Salari

Memo

Memorandum No I.

Para 1 & 2. — I approve of the proposed change of designation and the rates of pay.

Para 3 — I am not sure if in every Taluk the number of holdis can be kept down under 5. When a taluk includes a Sub-Taluk more than 5 holdis may be necessary. The actual number of holdis in each Taluk can only be determined after a detailed examination of the question of redistribution of holdis as laid down in para 22.

I would suggest that the wording of para 3 be altered so as to admit of a

a Taluk being divided into more than 5 hoblis, if absolutely necessary, and would add, "except in special cases" at the beginning of the para.

Para 7 — The rates of horse allowance proposed are very fair.

Para 10 (2) — For men in service deputed from Districts the certificate of the District Surgeon may suffice.

Para 11 (e) — I would add the "Village Sanitation Regulations & Rules thereunder" to the course of study. An earnest and intelligent Shekdar can do much to improve rural sanitation as he is the Official who visits villages most often.

Paras. 7, 4, 8

Shooting and drill are not very essential qualifications and I would not insist upon a high minimum being obtained in these for passing in the 1st or 2nd class as laid down in para 13. I would minimum, say 25%, in these subjects may be laid down for both 1st and 2nd class.

I would include a riding test which the student should satisfy before passing out of the school or at any rate before appointment to a Revenue-Inspectorship.

Para 14.

Persons who have passed through the school may be given appointments of Jalak Gunastas and Deputy Gunastas if Revenue-Inspectorships are not vacant.

Para 18 — I am not in favour of this. Even at present this power is not very satisfactorily exercised by Salt Officers. If Revenue Inspectors are empowered to dispose of Salt direct to the, power may be abused, or room may be given for unjust aspersions against those officials by discontented parties.

If the para is to stand I would suggest a verbal amendment, Substituting " free of any upset price without sale by auction " for the words " without sale land ".

This will remove the slight ambiguity that lies in the present wording.

Para 22-24-25. If the whole province is to be divided

divided into 335 holdings what is to become of the 124 existing shillings who will have no local charges? The redistribution of holdings cannot be gradually introduced, and I think that before the new scheme is introduced, arrangements should be made to absorb into other branches of the service, the 124 shillings that will be thrown out.

It is not explicitly stated in Memorandum No. I whether the Revenue Inspector is to have a Jemadar attached to him, though from Memorandum No. II this seems to be contemplated. A Jemadar will relieve the Revenue Inspector of

of a lot of scripting work and leave him free for energetic & executive duty. Each Revenue Inspector should also have not less than two peons. The Revenue Inspector should send a fort-nightly diary to the Amildar in a prescribed form and the latter should send it to the Divisional Officer with his remarks. At present Shirastars are allowed to do just as they please and are not subjected to any effective supervision.

Dated Cagar 17.9.1903.

S Balasundaram
for Assistant Commr
Cagar.

D.S 20.9.903

No 75.

Office of the 1st Asst Commissr
Shimoga District.
Shimoga 21st September 1903.

From. C. Narayana Rau Esqr
1st Asst Commissioner
Shimoga Distt

To. N. Venkata Rau Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga Distt

Sir.

With reference to your official memo no: 610 dated 14th September 1903, forwarding for my opinion a copy of the memorandum about the scheme for improving the Shekdari Service in Mysore, I have the honor to state as follows:-

2. In classifying the Hoblis under Rule 5, the no: of villages attached to the Hobli and the no: of Sharkuls for all kinds of lands received from that Hobli during the preceding 5 years may also be considered.

3. A thorough knowledge of

5 Sir
Correspondence is with the office
24/9/1903

of Kanarese is ability to read Kanarese Reports and Accounts written by the Village Patels & Shanbhogs & may also be included as one of the indispensible qualification for the Revenue Inspectorship under Rules 10 and 11.

4. At present, the Shekdars perform several executive duties under the Control of the Assistant in the Revenue, Abkari, Forest and other Departments. A candidate chosen under Rule 20 from Service other than Shekdari, may after passing the Examination and before being appointed as Revenue Inspector be attached as an apprentice under the Assistant or a Revenue Inspector for a period not less than 6 months to learn the duties of the appointment.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

24-9-903
Shimoga

1st Class II Commissioner
Shimoga District

D S 5 10 1903

Rep No 1108.

~~139~~ 1903-04.

FROM T. Chokkanna Esq:
2nd Assistant Commissioner,
Shencottah Division.

To
A. Venkata Row Esq:
Deputy Commissioner
Shencottah District.

Dated 30th September 1903

Despatched

Received

General No. 63
No.

Enclosure No.

4-10-903
Shencottah
Submitted for information
CRS
9.10.1903

Submitted
9/10

Give this to me after
Mr. Venkata Row has seen it

His No. 610 dated 11th September 1903, forwarding for an expression of opinion, Revenue Commissioner's remarks on the Scheme for improving the Sheikdari Service —

Sir,

With reference to the above, I have the honour to observe that the Scheme is a very desirable one. It is high time that the tone of the Lower Revenue Executive —

[illegible] Bombay, from which the [illegible] improved.—

2. Para 3 is capable of a little more [illegible] as there are talugs, [illegible], [illegible], Bowringpet, to bring to [illegible] said to mile the maximum number of 5 hoblies contemplated. There are 75 villages as about the limit of a Police circle.

3. The exceptions contemplated in para 10 in favour of Kadur and Davangere seem to me too invidious altho' there also there is a preponderance of educational and intellectual qualifications; no other considerations ought to be allowed to intervene.—

4. I would strongly vote against para 18 of the memorandum. In Mysore the government loses nothing in this connection in that the landholders applied to — lands from which the government extracts no other revenue than this assessment.

by the Survey department, yet the investiture of the Revenue Inspector with this power will give him ample power for mischief and will work as a handkerchief in the darkhasting Kaiyat. At least till all the old class Shikdars are weeded out & the morale of the Service is raised, I would have the disposal of all darkhasts rest with the Amildars as hitherto.

5. I take it that in the contemplated Scheme the Revenue Inspectors gets a Gumasta to help him & let through his writing work and 2 peons at 7 and 6 rupees each

With these remarks I have no hesitation in expressing my approval

approval of the proposed

Scheme.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

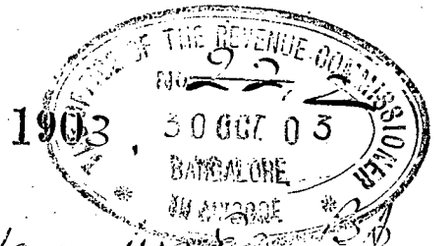
[illegible]

Hd Quarters South County

Thanksgiving Division

[illegible]

60
9



1903.

From

Mr Lantaraja Urs Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Mysore District

To

V. Madhava Rao Esq
C. I. E.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore

Dated 28 October 1903.

Despatched

Received

General No. 148

No.

Enclosure No -

Submitting report on the proposed Revenue Inspectors Scheme -

30/10

No. 143

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Mysore District
Dated Mysore 28th October 1903

To

M. P. Madhava Rau Esqr BA
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your docket No. 1268-75 dated 10th September 1903, forwarding for opinion a memorandum regarding the improvement of the Shekdari Service, I have the honor to state that the scheme is an excellent one and supplies a long felt want in the Revenue Administration.

2 The majority of Shekdars that I have come across in this District are of a poor order, having been recruited from among Cooks, Dalayats, Kothwals and the like. It can easily be imagined how efficient such men

Can

Can be in the discharge of the duties
entrusted to them.

3. The training as now proposed
to be given them ensures the supply
of a better qualified lot capable to cope
with the various duties that will here-
-after devolve upon them by the absorp-
-tion of the Tank and Work inspectors

4 But it remains to be seen how
far this Combination of several duties
in one person will be a success in
actual practice — It would be a pity
if the Revenue work which is the para-
-mount charge of a Revenue Inspector
should suffer in any way by his being
called upon to attend simultaneously
to the duties now being performed
by the Tank and Work Inspectors —
respectively.

5 I have only one or two suggestions
to offer in re the Scheme which as a

whole I approve of.

6. In Section 10 Clause 2 an exception is made in favor of certain individuals for a certain period, in giving effect to the rules under the scheme.

7. I think the period ought to be raised to 5 years and that the relaxation with regard to educational and age restrictions must also be extended to other backward Classes such as the Lingayats, Vanjas, Jain Communities besides the Mahomedans, as also to those who have numerically small population.

8. A good knowledge of the Canarese the language of the Country, must be insisted upon in the case of every Revenue Inspector and an examination should, in addition to other Subjects, be conducted in the reading and writing of Canarese, Instances are not wanting

where the Sheristar is utterly ignorant
of Canarese and depends upon the
Shanbhog to get through his work.
9. In the matter of filling up the
existing vacancies, Cannot the deputy
Commissioner nominate Suitable Candi-
dates and send them up to the New School
proposed to be started at Bangalore,
the Confirmation of such men dating
only from the date of their success in
the examination?
10 In the matter of re distribution
of Hoblies not exceeding 5 in any Taluk,
orders will be issued to the Amildars
Concerned to submit their proposals
having in view the Considerations Speci-
fied in para 5.
11 In working it out, it may be
found not as quite so Convenient for
administrative purposes to limit the
number of Hobles in every Taluk to
five. But, however every endeavour

would be made to meet this proposal.

I extremely regret the delay in submitting this opinion of mine which was due to pressure of work in connection with the Durbar and the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

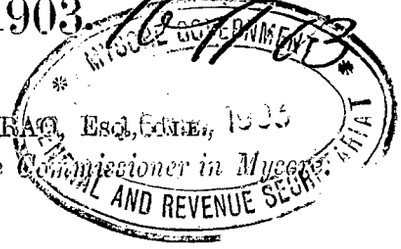
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner

Mysore district

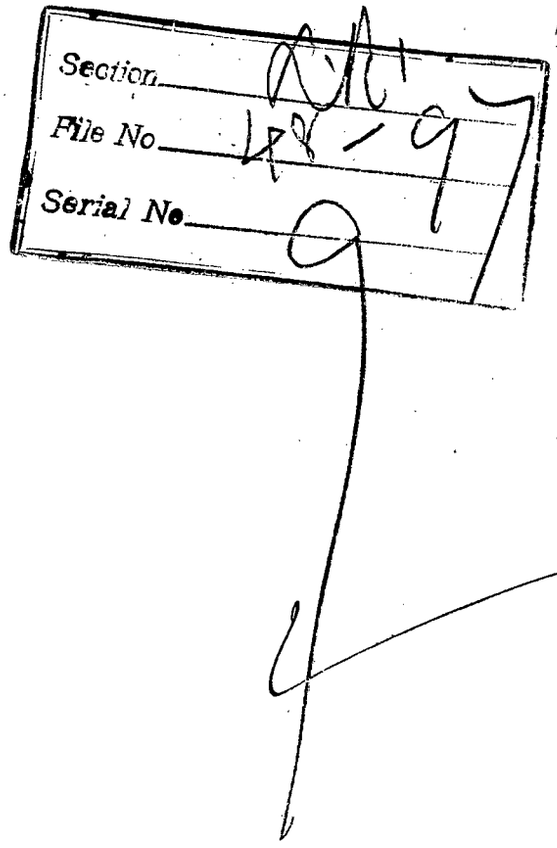
(61) R 1510

1903.



From

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, Esq., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.



To

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, Esq., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to Govt. of H. H.
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue & General Depts.

Dated 12 Nov 1903

Despatched

Received

General No. 2259
No.

Enclosure No. 2 files in Packet

Forwarding the
Minutes of the
Dy. Comrs of Kolar
and Hassan on the
Sheristadri Service
Scheme.

12.11.03

MGCPB—28-2-03—2000.

No: 2254
En 2 file
a Facsimile

OFFICE OF THE REV. COMR. IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, 12th Nov. 1903

FROM
V. P. MADHAVA RAO, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To
H. V. NANJUNDAYYA, ESQ., M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter No 2222 dated 9th November 1903, I have the honor to forward herewith letters No $\frac{2083}{182}$ dated 9th November 1903 (with one enclosure) and No $\frac{103}{R}$ dated 9th November 1903 from the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Hassan respectively, containing their opinions on the Sheristedari Scheme,

[illegible]

2. I beg to add that now the views of all the Deputy Commissioners are

are before the Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Chairman
For Revenue Commissioners

KG

No 2032

Enclosers, No. 182

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

KOLAR DISTRICT.

DATED 5-2 November 1903.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
No 2444
9 NOV 03
BANGALORE

T.

61
1

From

F. C, CARR, *Esqr.*

Deputy Commissioner,

Kolar District.

To

V. P. Madhava Rao Esqr C.I.E.

Revenue Commissioner

in Mysore. —

All the reports have been received, I believe. Forwarded in his No. Ltr 9-11-3

Sir,

With reference to your docket No. 1263-75, dated 10th September 1903, asking for my opinion re- the improvement of the present Sheikdari Service, I have the honor to enclose a complete statement embodying my proposals about the redistribution of Nobles, in the Taluks of this District, for your kind perusal. —

2 In the redistribution of Nobles and classification of Sheikdars or Revenue Inspectors, due weight has been given not only to the instructions

laid down in para 5 of your memo-
-randum, but also to the amount of
revenue, population, the area in
square miles, the number of taluks, in
each of the proposed Hobbies. For
example, what may look as too small
a Hobli, by way of Comparison with
another, in point of revenue, may
not be so in area, number of taluks:
and it will be noted that one or
other item of consideration is counter-
-balanced by other equally important.—

3. The following table shows the number and classification of Revenue Inspectors Circles.—

Serial No.	Name of Taluk	Total No. of Circles or Hobbies.		Number of Revenue Inspectors proposed.			Total No. of Revenue Inspectors or Shekdars	Remarks.—
		Existing	proposed	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade		
1.	Bowringpet.	7	5	2 ⊛	1	2	5.	⊛ includes one Special 1st Grade at Robertsonpet.
2.	Kolar	6	5	2 *	1	2	5.	* includes one Special 1st Grade for Varthur which will be an important Hobli
3.	Srinivasakere	7	5	1	1	3	5.	
4.	Chintamani	6	3	1	1	1	3.	
5.	Sidlaghatta	6	4	1	1	2	4.	
6	Chikballapur	5	3	1	1	1	3.	
7	Gauribidnur	7	5	1	2	2	5.	
8.	Bagepalli	6	4	1	1	2	4.	
9	Gudibanda Subdn.	2	2	"	"	2	2	
10.	Dodballapur	6	5	1	2	2	5	
11	Malur	6	4	1	1	2	4.	
	Total.	64	45	12	12	21	45.	

2. 4.

According to the proportion laid down, in para 4 of your memorandum, there should be 20% or 9 Revenue Inspectors of the 1st grade; 35% or 15 of the 2nd grade; and 45% or 21 of the 3rd or last grade: — Having, however, regard to Para 5, all Taluk Head Quarters have been given a 1st grade Revenue Inspector each, with the exception of Gudiyatham Sub Taluk. —

The special circumstances existing on the Kolar Gold Field within which circle Robertsonpett is situated, and the importance of the proposed Bangal circle, in the Kolar Taluk, both as regards revenue and area, require the location of Special 1st grade Revenue Inspectors or Sheristars in these two Circles. — This slight increase, in the percentage of first grade Sheristars, does not, after all, make much

difference in cost, and a 1st grade at Gurdi Canada has been saved. — In horse allowance these extra 2 Special 1st class Sheikdars will draw only Rs: 10/- each.

5. Wherever possible, unavoidable and inconvenient hobli's have been split up and small hoblies clubbed together and formed into new circles. — Unnecessary and elaborate distribution and re-arrangements have been avoided, as far as possible. —

The most central village situated and important village, in the profposed hobli, has been selected as the Circle head quarters where, as required by para 21, the Revenue Inspector must reside. — The newly formed circles have been named after these head quarters. — Take for example — "Kolentoupett", which, in place of Basavakoiahally, will be the circle head quarter of that name,

as ~~it~~ the most centrally situated and most important town in the circle. — 2 to give one name to the Revenue Inspector's circle and select another village for the head quarters will lead to confusion and serve no good purpose. — 3 the proposed circles have been made, as far as possible, compact and convenient for administrative purposes, and the greatest care has been exercised not to interfere with the existing "Chaubhagi Pirkas" or charges. —

6. Greater uniformity might have been attained by thoroughly disorganising and splitting up the present hobbies, and ignoring the Chaubhagi Pirkas; but in my opinion, this would have so disturbed present and future arrangements, that the gain of uniformity, would have been

more than could be balanced by
great inconvenience to, and dis-
-organisation of, the present well
recognised revenue divisions and
charges. — None of the proposed
hobbies or dangers that can be
easily managed by the better —
educated and trained Sheikdars or
Revenue Inspectors are proper to
put in charge. —

7 The new Revenue Inspectors
should be required to keep decent
forms and proper equipation should
be a "sine qua non" of a Sheikdar's
qualification for appointment. —

8 The present Sheikdars do
not seem to be of much help to —
Amildars in that every demand
notice has to be signed by the
Amildar. The duties and powers
of Revenue Inspectors must be
laid down, if they are to be of any
use to Amildars. — For instance,
they should be empowered to issue —

demand notices, and notices on failure to repair boundary marks, or banks. —

9. It is noted that it is contemplated to abolish Land Measurers, Work Inspectors of Valuations, and Land Inspectors - (see para 17, and add the new Revenue Inspectors with all this additional work. —

This scheme, in my opinion, would never prove a success. — A Revenue Inspector with his multifarious and Constant Revenue work, would find it impossible to supervise and work out Land restoration and Local Land projects, even if he had the requisite technical education and experience. — I certainly think something effective should be done to get a better out-turn of work from both the Land and Work Inspectors; —

but the scheme proposed would not, I fear, do this. — I have always been most strongly of opinion that Tank Inspectors should be abolished, and that all repairs to minor tanks, under the Minor Tank Restoration, or any other scheme, should be carried out under the direct supervision of the P.W.D, in exactly the same way as the major tanks are repaired; and as is done in Madras and elsewhere. —

The P.W.D. is the proper department to carry out all professional repairs and Construction of tanks, and it appears to me the height of absurdity to hope that really good work can be carried out by ill-paid, ill-educated subordinates like Tank Inspectors, with the occasional supervision of Tehsildars and Deputy Commissioners. —

When all is said and done, how

much work can there wretched Ukpaia creatures turn out, with a niggardly budget allotment of from 5 to 10,000 for a whole District — the same amount that an ordinary D.F.W. Overseer — spends on one major tank. — It would be a great gain, in the interests of the people, and to the coffers of Government, if all tank restoration was carried out by the D.W.S. — Of course, the maintenance of tanks, after restoration by the D.W.S, would as now have to be looked after by the Revenue Department. —

If Government do not view the above proposals with approval, I would suggest, as an alternative, that the two appointments of Tank and Work Inspectors should be amalgamated and one Competent man on decent pay - say Rs 25/- rising to Rs 40/- plus horse allowance of Rs 10, should be given to each District to assist

him in all Minor Tank Restoration and Local Fund works.

If, again, the Minor Tanks are transferred over to the P.W.D, and Tank Inspectors done away with, there are still Local Fund and Municipal Works, and Tank maintenance work which must be done by a Work Inspector, or other Semi-professional man, and which can not be supervised efficiently by Shekdars.

The best arrangement would be, I think, to give:—

(a). The Shekdars or Revenue Inspectors complete revenue charge of his Wadi, and hold him responsible for all cultivation, earthwork, flooding, and Minor work.

(b). Have a Work Inspector to carry out all Local Fund, Municipal and Tank maintenance work in the Taluk, under the direct supervision of the Shekdars.

Pay Rs. 25 to 40 a with house

allowance of Rs 10/-.

(C) All Taluk Inspectors to be abolished and work of restoration of Tanks to be carried out by the P. W. D. direct. —

10. At present the Sheristadars do not get any allowance for Stationary. It is necessary that the Revenue Inspectors should at least be allowed a rupee a month for the purchase of petties and stationary. —

11 The financial results of the various proposals now made stand thus: —

— Statement No. I —

Present.						Proposed. —					
Serial No.	Particulars.	No.	Rate		Amount	Serial No.	Particulars	No.	Rate		Amount
I.	Sheristadars.					I	Revenue Inspectors				
	(1) 1st grade.	7	25		225		(1) 1st grade.	12	40		480
	(2) 2nd grade.	20	20		400		(2) 2nd grade.	12	30		360
	(3) 3rd grade.	35	15		525		(3) 3rd grade.	21	25		525
	(4) Peons for the above at Rs 2/- each.	64	7		448		(4) Horse allowance.	10	15		150
		64	6		384		Peons.	35	10		350
	(5) One special 1st class Sheristadar for the New Inam at Rs 25+2				27		(5) Peons for the above at Rs 2/- each.	24	7		168
	(6) Allowance for (1) Kasaba Sheristadar 2-0-0 (2) Dasara Sheristadar 10-0-0				12			64	6		396
					2021	II	Servants.	45	12		540
II.	Taluk Measurers.	1	25		25	III	Office Contingencies.	45	1		45
		1	20		20						
	Peons for the above.	2	6		12						
					57						
III.	Tank Inspectors.	3	20		60						
		4	15		60						
		4	12		48						
	Allowance.	11	5		55						
	Peons for the above.	11	5		55						
					278						
IV.	Taluk Inspectors.	5	20		100						
		6	15		90						
	Allowance.	11	7		77						
					267						
	Gross Total.				2623		Total.				3014

The net extra cost for measurement, if no Taluk measurer, Work Inspector, or Taluk Inspector be retained, will be only Rs 3 01 1/ or Rs 4692 per annum. —

The above scheme is exclusive of the

lines indicated in the Memorandum, under reference. I would, however, suggest the following alternative scheme for consideration. — The financial results of this are detailed below: —

Present.

Serial No.	Particulars.	No.	Rate	Amount	Remarks.
I.	Shikdars.				
	(a) First class	9	25	225	
	(a) Second class	20	20	400	
	(a) Third class	35	15	525	
	(b) Peons to the above at 2 each	64	7	448	
		64	6	384	
	(c) One special 1st class Shikdar for the New Town Rs 25+2	-	-	27	
	(d) Allowance for				
	(a) Kasba Shikdar — Rs 2/-	-	-	12	
	(a) Dasaraha Shikdar — Rs 10/-				
	Total	-	-	2021	
II.	Taluk Measurers.	1	25	25	
		1	20	20	
	Peons to the above	2	6	12	
	Total	-	-	57	
III.	Work Inspectors.	3	20	60	
		4	15	60	
	Allowance.	4	12	48	
		11	5	55	
	Peons to the above	11	5	55	
	Total	-	-	278	
IV	Taluk Inspectors.	5	20	100	
		6	15	90	
	Allowance.	11	7	77	
	Total	-	-	267	
	Grand Total.			2623	

7

Statement No. II

Proposed.

Serial No.	Particulars	No.	Rate	Amount	Remarks
I.	Revenue Inspectors:				
	(a) First grade.	12	40	480	
	(b) Second grade.	12	30	360	
	(c) Third grade	21	25	525	
	(b) Horse allowance to the above.	10 35	15 10	150 350	
	(c) Peons to the above at Rs. 2/- each	24 66	7 6	168 396	
II.	Gymnasts	45	12	540	
III	Contingencies.	45	1	45	
	Total.			3014	
IV	Work Inspectors.				
	(a) First grade	3	40	120	
	(b) Second grade.	3	30	90	
	(c) Third grade.	4	25	100	
	(b) Horse allowance.	10	10	100	
	Peons to the above at one each	10	6	60	
	(c) Contingencies	10	1	10	
	Total.			480	
	Grand Total			3494	

Note.— The extra cost involved by this Scheme would be Rs 371 per mensem or Rs: 10452 per annum as against Rs 371 and Rs 4692 of the Revenue Commissioner's Scheme. It must be remembered, however, that by this arrangement we procure 4 or 5 fairly well paid, and it is to be hoped, competent officials; against one under the Revenue Commissioner's Scheme: and four ill paid and often incompetent men under the present arrangement.—

12. Provision is made for 3- first grade Work Inspectors— one each for the Taluks of Bangarapet, Kolar and Chickballapur which includes the Gauribidanur Sub-Taluk; 3 second grade— one each for Chickballapur, Siddaghatta and Chintamani and 4 third grade- one each for Gauribidanur, Srinivaspur, Kolar and Mulbagal.— They will all get a horse allowance of Rs 10/- each, for months, and Travelling expenses at one rupee a month.—

8

13. The Survey maps of the 10 Talukis of this District including Gurdibanda Sub Taluk, accompany this letter, the boundaries of the present Circles being marked yellow and the proposed circles red. —

The detailed statement forwarded herewith contains also the list of the present and proposed hoblies called for in para 22 of your memo. —

14. It is understood that a suggestion has been made to locate all Sheikdars or Revenue Inspectors at Karibu Head Quarters to be under the immediate eye of the Amildar. —

In my opinion, this would be a most fatal error, and would do away with some of the most beneficial results of an improved Sheikdari System. — We might as well keep all Amildars at District Head Quarters or all Deputy

Commissioners at Bangalore or Mysore. The Revenue System should filter down through the Dewan, the Revenue Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Divisional Assistant Commissioner to the Amildar and lastly the Sheikdar — the man actually on the spot to whom each and every ryot can turn for information and advice in all matters pertaining to his land and taxes. — It is the System of centralisation which has already done much harm to the Assistant Commissioner's grade, and it is this System which, if followed in the case of Sheikdars, will do away with that sense of responsibility and independence, which are the most useful incentives to good useful work. —

15. The above Scheme has been elaborated after discussion with all the Amildars of the

9

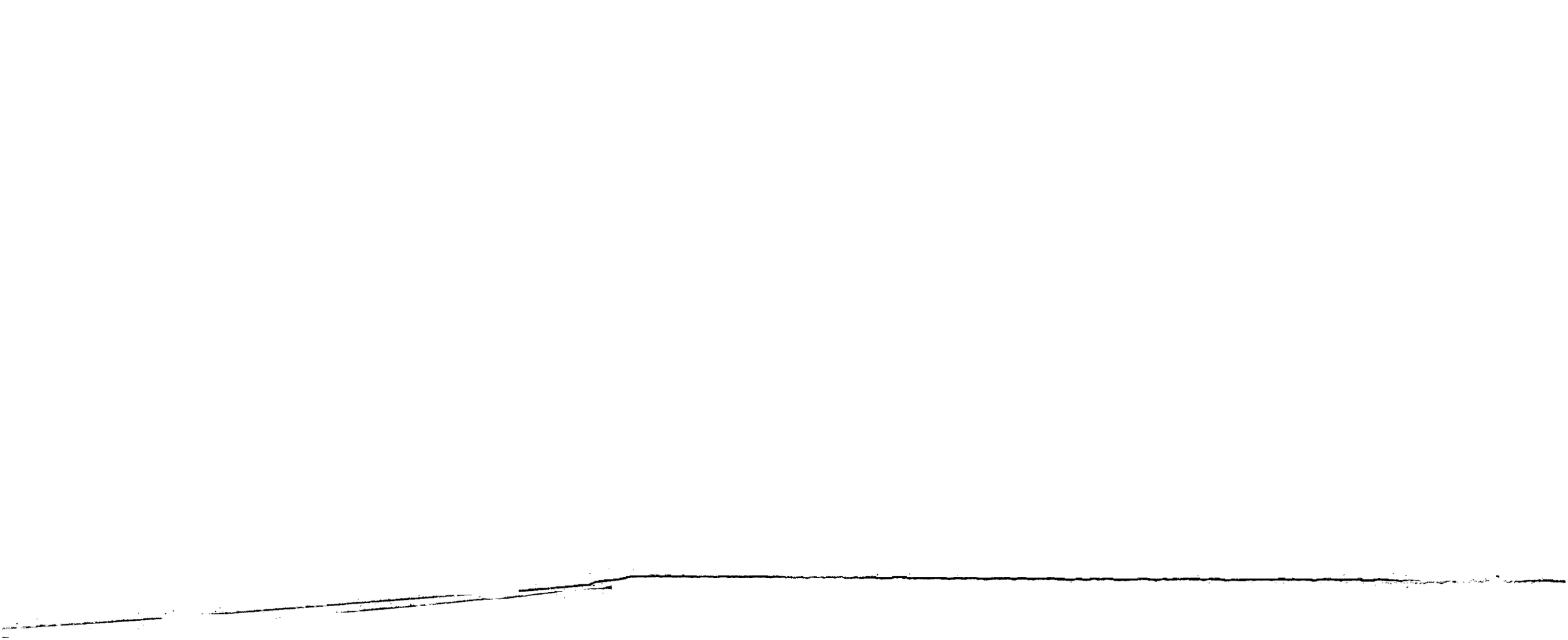
District and in consultation with the Sub Divisional officer and Assistant Commissioners, — and I trust it will be considered as comprehensive and effective.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District



Proposed.

1	Bowringpet	First	60	10	5	6	81	54	19,454	360·2	38359	9	9	4	205	209	Head Quarter - Bowringpet
2	Robertsonpet	First	45	10	5	1	61	50	64,950	1299	39,097	13	·	4	125	129	In the place of no 2 of the present Hobli. Head Quarter Robertsonpet
3.	Budikote	Second.	81	22	4	5	112	66	17,356	262·9	32,969	7	6	3	109	112	Ramasandra and Budikote Hoblies form New Budikote Hobli Head Quarter - Budikote.
4	Bebmangal	Third	53	9	4	4	70	42	10,969	261·1	29,024	10	2	7	65	72	Head Quarter - Bebmangal
5.	Kyasambally	Third	59	20	3	4	86	77	14,662	190·4	35,846	10	6	7	80	87	Ramasagara Hobli is added on to This Hobli. Head Quarter - Kyasamball
	Total		298	71	21	20	410	289	127391	"	1,75,298	2	9	25	584	609	

Taluk – Bowringpet

I-b Class Taluk.

Amildar, Mr. C. R. Krishna Row.
Acting.

Mr. S. Narain Row –
Permanent – Amildar.

— Present. —

1	Bowringpet		60	10	5	6	81	54	19,454	360·2	38,359	9	9	4	205	209	
2	Basanthoshalli		45	10	5	1	61	50	6,4950*	1,299	39,097	13	.	4	125	129	
3	Budikote		44	15	4	3	66	35	9,684	276·6	17,751	15	7	2	65	67	
4	Ramasandra		37	7	-	2	46	31	7,672	247·4	15,217	7	9	1	44	45	
5	Betmangal		53	9	4	4	70	42	10,969	261·1	29,024	10	2	7	65	72	
6	Hyasamballi		35	14	3	2	54	52	8,755	168·3	19,417	12	5	3	40	43	
7	Ramasagar		24	6	-	2	32	25	5907	236·2	16428	14	1	4	40	44	
	Total		298	71	21	20	410	289	127,391	-	175,298	29	25		584	609	

* This includes the population of the Several Mines { Males 22285 / Females 15679 } = 37,964.

Bowringpet Division

Directly under F. C. C. Cann Esquire

Deputy-Commissioner

Chikballapur Sub-Division.

Mr. Syyed Amin Hassan,

Acting Sub-Division Officer.

Taluk - Chikballapur

III Class Taluk.

Amildar. Ma. M. Venkataswamy Ayyangar.

Present.

1	Chikballapur.	42	16	7	7	72	60	23268	388	41432	10	2	9	13	22
2.	Punnasagara	46	9	5	4	64	78	10,043	129	24,843	12	7	4	45	49
3.	Peresandra	15	1	3	.	19	27	4667	173	12,428	6	.	4	15	19
4.	Nandi	34	14	6	3	57	54	13378	248	23173	13	.	5	10	15
5.	Mandikal.	26	10	20	.	56	30	4710	157	8681	8	4	3	17	20
	Total	163	50	41	14	268	249	56066	-	110560	26	25	100	125	

— Proposed. —

1	Chikballapur	First	58	23	10	7	98	93	30225	325	51708	1	9	10	18	28	31 villages of Chikballapur Hobli are transferred to Punnasagara Hobli; whole of Mandikal Hobli is added on to this Hobli. Head Quarter - Chikballapur
2.	Dibbur.	Second	50	16	8	7	81	69	14,380	208·4	32,251	1	7	8	37	45	14 villages of Punnasagara Hobli are transferred to newly formed Mandikal Hobli and 31 villages are added on to this Hobli from Chikballapur Hobli. Head Quarter - Dibbur
3.	Mandikal.	Third	55	11	23	-	89	87	11461	132·8	26,600	15	2	7	45	52	14 villages of Punnasagara Hobli; whole of Penusandra and Mandikal Hoblis form this Hobli. Head Quarter - Mandikal.
	Total		163	50	41	14	268	249	56066		1,10,560	2	6	25	100	125	

Taluk - Coimbatore

II Class.

Amildar Mr. D. Subba Rao.

Present.

1	Coimbatore.	25	7	2	2	36	55	16954	308	38585	2	4	16	11	27
2.	Dadinagalanpalya	39	4	22	2	67	59	13228	224	33860	10	7	12	23	35
3.	Nagangere	12	4	8	1	25	28	6068	216	12715	10	2	5	5	10
4.	Marchenhalli	30	15	4	3	52	62	14907	240	30916	9	2	9	6	15
5.	Thondebhavi	24	1	4	-	29	31	7518	242	14625	12	9	3	6	9
6.	Bommasandra	16	-	-	-	16	26	6142	236	16774	8	1	6	8	14
7.	Hosur	35	2	3	2	42	72	12426	172	30145	15	1	13	9	22
	Total	181	33	43	10	267	333	77243	"	177824	4	2	64	68	132

Proposed

1	Goribidnur	First	28	4	4	3	39	59	17810	302	41905	15	6	17	17	34	6 villages of this Hobli are transferred to New Vatada-Hosahalli Hobli, 9 villages are added on to this Hobli from Dadnayakanahalya. Hd Qr Goribidnur.
2.	Vatadahoshalli	Second	43	11	24	2	80	76	17184	226	38154	14	11	15	18	33	9 villages to Goribidnur Hobli & 6 to Manchenhalli Hobli are transferred from this Hobli. 6 villages of Kasaba Hobli & the Nagasandra Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Hd Qr Vatadahoshalli
3.	Manchenhalli	Second	35	15	8	3	61	69	16163	234	36211	13	6	10	10	20	9 villages of Dadnayakanahalya Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Hd Qr. Manchenhalli
4.	Dhondebhavi	Third	43	1	4	"	48	62	14868	239	33059	1	8	9	16	25	3 villages of Hosur Hobli and the whole of Bommasandra Hobli are added on to this Hobli Hd Qr. Dhondebhavi.
5.	Hosur.	Third	32	2	3	2	39	67	11218	167	28492	6	7	13	7	20	3 villages are transferred to Dhondebhavi Hobli. Hd Qr. Hosur.
	Total		181	33	43	10	267	333	77243	-	177824	4	2	64	68	132	

Dalu. - Bagefalli.

III Class Dalu

Anecdan. ma G. Nagesmana Sh/Ca.

— Present. —

1	Bagefally		34	3	5	4	46	58 1/5	9896	170	27076	15	20	39	59
2	Billun		37	-	2	2	41	66	8029	121.6	21168	3	10	43	53
3	Cholun		32	2	2	-	36	57 1/2	7094	123.3	17647	5	3	8	62	70
4	Ulun		25	3	2	-	30	51	7420	145.4	17647	7	-	9	38	47
5	Pathfalya		31	3	2	2	38	79 1/3	9342	117.7	20278	2	7	10	69	79
6	Mittemau		31	5	2	-	38	56 2/3	7368	130	17837	2	11	7	70	77
	Dalu C.		190	16	15	8	229	368 7/10	49149	-	121959	14	64	321	385

Proposed.

1	Basepally	First	56	5	5	4	70	96 5/8	14556	151·3	37926	9	9	22	78	100	6 villages of Patapalya Hobli & 18 villages of Millemanj Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Hd Qr. Basepally.
2.	Chelur	Second	60	2	3	1	66	95 1/2	12046	126·1	31828	14	3	13	90	103	30 villages of Billur Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Hd. Qr. Chelur.
3.	Gulur	Third	34	3	3	1	41	79	10497	132·9	24935	14	7	14	53	67	11 villages of Billur Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Hd Qr. Gulur.
4.	Patpalya	Third	40	6	4	2	52	98	12050	122·9	27267	10	9	15	100	115.	6 villages are transferred to Basepalli Hobli. 20 villages of Millemanj are added on to This Hobli. Hd Qrs. Patpalya.
	Total		190	16	15	8	229	368 7/10	49,149	"	1,21,959	1	4	64	321	385	

Sub-Taluk-Hadibanda.

II Class Sub Taluk.

Defaulter Amildar - Shri Hy Narayana Rao.

— Present —

1	Hadibanda		43	5	25	-	73	40	7982	200	19404	-	11	7	18	25
2	Bommahalli		50	2	22	1	75	41	8497	207	22096	10	4	11	24	35
	Total		93	7	47	1	148	81	16479	-	41,500	11	3	18	42	60

Proposed.

1	Gudibanda	Third	43	5	25		73	40	7,982	200	19,404	-	11	7	18	25	Head Quarter Gudibanda
2	Varalakonda	Third	50	2	22	1	75	41	8,497	207	22096	10	4	11	24	35	Former Somenalli Hobli is called Varlakonda Hobli Head Quarter Varlakonda
	Total		93	7	47	1	148	81	16,479	—	41,500	11	3	18	42	60	

Chintamani Division

Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar

Assistant Commissioner

Taluk - Chinnamanur.

III Class Taluks.

Present:

Amildar - Mr. S. Dharmaraw

Heling.

Mr. B. Ramaswami Iyer.

Permanent -

1	Chinnamanur	56	3	9	5	73	56 1/4	17,016	304	26,647	..	10	88	98
2.	Kilavara	38	3	8	.	49	39	10,458	268	17,438	..	4	45	49
3.	Ambajidurai	55	4	8	4	71	55 1/2	10,356	188	19,154	..	6	129	135
4.	Muthamala	42	.	15	2	59	36 1/4	6,337	176	12574	..	2	85	87
5.	Kappalli	41	2	11	1	55	41 1/4	6,400	156	16738	..	2	105	107
6.	Mungilkalli	26	1	6	2	35	42 3/4	6527	151	12010	..	7	94	101
	Total	258	13	57	14	342	271	57076	-	1,06,631	..	31	546	577

Proposed

1	Chintamani	First	98	3	24	¾	132	92 ½	23355	252.4	39291	.	.	12	173	185	Whole of Munganala Hobli is added on to Chintamani Hobli Head Quarters - Chintamani.
2.	Konasfalli	Second	93	7	16	¼	120	94 ½	20814	220.2	38592	.	.	10	174	184	Ambaji durg and Kyguara Hobli are amalgamated with Head Quarters at Konasfalli.
3.	Isfamfalli	Third	67	3	17	3	90	84	12927	153.9	28748	.	.	9	199	208	Munganhalli Hobli is added on to This Hobli. Head Quarters - Isfamfalli
	Total		258	13	57	64	342	271	57096	.	106631	.	.	31	546	577	

Taluk - Srinivasapura.

III Class Taluk.

Circle - Ma. R. Rajshavendra Rao.

Parish.

1	Srinivasapura		52	5	11	4	72	62	14047	231	33132	4	5	7	28	35
2.	Sonnagajalpalli		45	3	9	6	63	51	10690	207	30375	15	8	12	42	54
3.	Nelvanki		47	8	7	.	62	48	9,335	174	22311	11	7	6	105	111
4.	Yeldur		23	-	5	-	28	38	7,076	187	22437	6	2	6	18	24
5	Addgal.		40	2	9	-	51	44	7,689	175	18032	14	4	6	59	65
6	Rayalpad		35	1	3	1	40	48	5,736	120	12,883	15	6	3	76	79
7.	Balonur		24	-	1	-	25	18	4,237	236	12,948	6	9	2	12	14
	Total		266	19	45	11	341	309	58,812	-	1,52,142	10	5	42	340	382

Proposed

1	Srinivaspur	First	72	3	9	4	88	74	17,049	230.4	43169	6	6	8	39	47	9 villages are transferred to New Ranur Hobli and Dalanur Hobli is added on to this Hobli Head Quarters Srinivaspur
2	Yeldur	Second	34	-	5	1	40	52	9,410	180.9	30165	3	8	20	28		12 villages of Somayajalpalli Hobli are added on to this Hobli Head Quarter. Yeldur.
3.	Ronur	Third	38	5	12	5	60	43	9,593	223.9	25579	7	6	11	41	52	12 villages of Somayajalpalli Hobli are transferred to Yeldur Hobli, 9 villages of Srinivaspur Hobli are added on to this Hobli Head Quarter. Ronur.
4.	Gownpalli	Third	60	7	14	-	81	65	12330	190	29,067	11	5	9	95	104	Addpal Hobli and 30 villages of Nelvanki Hobli form Gownpalli Hobli with Head Qr at Gownpalli.
5.	Royalpad.	Third	62	4	5	1	72	75	10430	140	24160	14	6	145	151		32 villages of Nelvanki Hobli are added on to Royalpad Hobli with Head Quarters at Royalpad.
	Total		266	19	45	11	341	309	58,812		152,142	10	5	42	340	382	

Taluk - Sidlaghatta

II Class Taluk.

Amildar - K. Ramappa Sastry

In charge of the Taluk.

In charge of Revenue Sheristadar - Sri V. L. Gopala Row permanent -

— Present —

1	Sidlaghatta		68	13	15	5	101	95	28445	299·9	56714	5	7	13	12	25
2	Chanjigunte		34	9	8	1	52	40	6,651	166·2	16,242	10	1	8	75	83
3	Bashettihalli		45	3	13	"	61	46	8040	174·8	20,512	2	5	10	42	52
4	Gudi		31	6	"	1	38	50	8255	165·1	20,360	4	"	7	41	48
5	Chikkaluneapur		34	3	5	3	45	48	7653	167·8	21484	3	"	7	34	41
6	Jangamkote		31	16	7	5	59	40	11908	275·2	22,832	7	3	4	6	10
	Total		243	50	48	15	356	319	70,052	"	158,246	4	4	49	210	259

Proposed

1	Sidlaghatta	First	67	13	15	4	99	91	24785	272·3	48,283	1	9	10	48	58	10 villages are transferred to Jangamkote Hobly; 8 villages of Ganjigunta Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Head Quarters Sidlaghatta.
2.	Dibburhalli	Second	76	9	13	1	99	96	16,295	169·7	40,872	2	6	5	17	83	100	Sadli and Basettihalli Stoblis are Clubbed together with Head Quarter at Dibburhalli.
3.	Buvudguntè.	Third	62	11	12	4	89	82	13,072	133·1	35,249	6	1	15	73	88	Present Ganjigunta minus 8 villages of the present Gauribidanoor form one Hobli with Head Quarter at Buvudguntè.
4.	Jangamkote	Third	38	17	8	6	69	50	15,900	318	33,741	2	1	7	6	13	10 villages of Sidlaghatta Stobli are added on to This Hobli. Head Quarter at Jangamkote.
	Total		243	50	48	15	356	319	70052	-	158146	4	4	49	210	259	

Taluk. Kolar.
I Class.

Amildar Mr A. Krishnasamy Ayangar

		Present.													
1	Kolar	47	6	5	3	61	49 7/20	28418	475	37613	-	7	15	31	46
2.	Vemgal.	51	11	4	3	69	59 11/20	14675	248	42056	14	3	15	37	52
3.	Huttur	32	13	3	3	51	45 1/4	10214	226	30481	10	8	12	63	75
4.	Holur	39	8	3	3	53	40 59/100	10289	257	32093	13	10	5	31	36
5.	Vakkeri	37	11	6	3	57	41 69/100	9353	228	22110	5	1	4	50	54
6.	Sugtur	33	4	5	1	43	37 49/100	7484	208	26139	12	3	6	41	47
	Total	239	53	26	16	384	273 72/100	75433	-	190495	55	5	57	253	310

Proposed.

1.	Kolar	First	64	15	9	6	94	73 4/100	28509	390.3	48052 *	8	1	17	74	91	9 villages are transferred to Sugtur Hobli; 4 villages to Holur Hobli & 6 villages of Bakkaleri Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Head Quarters — Kolar.
											* Includes about 5000/ Municipal Income.						
2.	Vemgal.	First	51	11	4	3	69	59 11/20	14675	248	42056	14	3	15	37	52	Head Quarter - Vemgal.
3.	Sugtur	Second	51	6	7	1	65	53 49/100	11320	211.6	37329	8	5	9	46	55	11 villages of Vakkaleri Hobli & 2 villages of Holur Hobli, 9 villages of Kasaba Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Head Quarters Sugtur.
4.	Hutlur	Third	32	13	3	3	51	45 1/4	10214	226	30481	10	8	12	63	75	Head Quarters. Hutlur.
5.	Holur	Third	41	8	3	3	55	42 59/100	10715	251.1	32574	15	3	4	33	37	2 villages are transferred to Sugtur Hobli; 4 villages of Kasaba Hobli are added on to This Hobli Hd Qrs - Holur.
	Total		239	53	26	16	334	273 92/100	75433	-	190495	8	8	57	253	310	

Malur Division

Mr. V. N. Gopala Rao.

Acting Sr. Gr. Asst. Commissioner.

Taluk. Malur.

Amildar Mr G. Machiah.

III Class Taluk.

		Present.												
1	Malur	43	31	10	11	95	63	16593	263	32630	..	7	49	56
2.	Mesli	36	8	7	7	58	42	9464	225	22307	..	5	53	58
3.	Nansapur	24	14	3	2	43	36	8116	225	18937	..	7	42	49
4	Byakal.	51	8	13	3	75	36	10129	281	21746	..	5	63	68
5.	Huldenhalli	36	7	17	3	63	36	7316	203	16353	..	2	29	31
6.	Lakkur	26	10	1	3	40	56	10215	182	24651	..	6	32	38
	Total.	216	78	51	29	374	269	61833	"	136029	..	32	268	300

Proposed

1	Malur	First	48	28	8	9	93	92	20301	220·6	42572	..	11	81	92	41 villages are transferred to Narsapur Hobli; 1 village from Hulbenhalli Hobli and 38 from Lakkur Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Head Quarter Malur
2.	Masti	Second	66	10	19	8	103	63	14580	231·4	34802	..	5	82	87	2 villages from Lakkur Hobli 43 from Hulbenhalli Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Head Quarter. Masti.
3.	Narsapur	Third	43	25	6	7	81	57	13524	237·2	30184	..	9	42	51	3 villages are transferred to Mylab. 41 villages of Malur Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Head Quarter Narsapur.
4.	Jyhal	Third	59	15	18	5	97	57	13428	235·5	28471	..	7	63	70	3 villages from Narsapur Hobli and 19 from Hulbenhalli Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Head Quarter Jyhal.
	Total		216	78	51	29	374	269	61833	-	136029	..	32	268	300	

Taluk- Malbagal.

II Class Taluk.

Amildar. Mar. D. Venkatramayya.

Present.

1	Malbagal.	44	6	5	3	58	51	14385	282	26595	3	9	11	147	158
2.	Malbanaikanhalli	73	6	10	5	94	60	11179	186·6	26915	14	.	9	77	86
3.	Byatha	50	6	6	.	62	50	12667	253·3	33594	2	8	24	85	109
4	Avani	56	11	3	1	71	77	14428	187·3	34375	7	4	14	133	147
5.	Huggandara	33	1	2	.	36	68	8538	125·5	19595	14	11	7	93	100
6	Athnur	19	10	1	.	30	21	5682	270·5	14996	6	6	10	28	38
	Total	275	40	27	9	351	327	66899	.	155773	1	2	75	563	638

Proposed.

1	Mulbagal.	First	60	8	6	3	77	60	16952	282·5	34951	12	3	15	149	164	1 village is transferred to Huffasandra Hobli, 4 villages of Nillmar Hobli & 11 villages of Avani Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Hd Qr. - Mulbagal.
2.	Jaylur	Second	77	7	10	5	99	70	13656	195·5	31753	5	.	12	76	88	18 villages of This Hobli are transferred to Nangli Hobli. & 23 villages of Avani Hobli are added on to this Hobli - Head Quarter - Jaylur.
3.	Nangli	Second	55	4	4	a	63	44	12327	280·1	33668	9	4	22	85	107	17 villages are transferred to Huffasandra Hobli; 18 villages of Mallamaikanballi Hobli are added on to This Hobli. Head Quarter - Nangli.
4.	Avani	Third	36	13	3	1	53	65	11245	173	26849	15	5	13	157	170	16 villages to Mulbagal Hobli and 23 villages to Mallamaikanballi Hobli are transferred from this Hobli. Head Quarter Avani.
5.	Huffasandra	Third	47	8	4	a	59	88	12639 Amongi	144·1	28129 419	7 12.	2	13	96	109	5 villages of Nillmar Hobli & 17 villages of Jaylur Hobli are added on to this Hobli. Hd Qr - Huffasandra.
	Total		275	40	27	9	351	327	66899	a	1,55773	1	2	75	563	638	

Present.

Abstract.

Serial Number	Names of Talukas	Class of Talukas	Shekdars of				Remarks.
			First class	Second class	Third class	Total	
1	Bowringpet.	First.	3*	3	2	8*	Includes one Asst First Class Shekdar for the New Town Kolar Gold Field.
2	Kolar	First	1	2	3	6	
3	Goribidnur	Second	"	2	5	7	
4	Sidlaghatta	Second	"	2	4	6	
5	Mulbagal.	Second	1	3	2	6	
6	Chikballapura	Third	"	3	2	5	
7	Bagepally	Third.	2	2	2	6	
8	Chintamani	Third	1	"	5	6	
9	Srinivaspur	Third	1	1	5	7	
10	Malur	Third	1	2	3	6	
11	Yerdibanda Sub Y.	Second.	-	-	2	2	
	Total		10*	20	35	65*	

Proposed.

Serial Number	Names of Talukks	Class of Talukks.	Proposed grade of Hobli and Revenue Inspector of			
			First	Second	Third	Total.
1.	Bowringpet	First	2 ⊗	1	2	5
2.	Kolar	First	2 *	1	2	5
3.	Goribidnur	Second	1	2	2	5
4.	Siddaghatta	Second.	1	1	2	4
5.	Mulbagal	Second	1	2	2	5
6.	Chikballapur	Third	1	1	1	3
7.	Bagepally	Third	1	1	2	4
8.	Chintamani	Third	1	1	1	3
9.	Srinivaspur	Third	1	1	3	5
10.	Malur	Third.	1	1	2	4
11.	Gudibanda Sub Talukk	Second.	"	"	2	2
	Total		12	12	21	45.

Remarks.

⊗. includes one special 1st grade at Robertsonpet.

* includes one special 1st grade for Vemgal which will be an important Hobli.

Hobli all 1st cl: Shirkdars charges have a Jamabandi of about ₹ 40,000 ea.

do

J. Clay
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

7-11-03.

N O 103 R

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Hassan District.
Dated Hassan, 3 November '93.

From

D. Devaraj Urs Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To

V. P. Madhavarao Esqr. C.S.I.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to the memorandum regarding the improvement of the Shekdari Service in the State received with your No. 1268-73 dated 22 September last, I have the honor to submit my remarks on the subject hereunder and to state in general that the scheme in the form in which it is now proposed to reform the service, is a necessity long desired and is very much adapted to meet the requirements. It does on the whole not

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
NOV 03
BANGALORE

FROM D. Devaraja Urs, B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To
Q. P. Madhava Rao Esqr., C.I.E.
Revenue Commissioner
in Mysore.

Dated 7th } November 1903
Despatched do }

Received

General No. 103
No. R

Enclosure No. nil.

In reply to No. 1268-75
Dated 10th September 1903

Submitting opinion
regarding the improvement
of the Shekdari Service,
called for.

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not only improve the status of the Revenue officer in direct contact with the ryot but entail in course of a few years a staff efficient and intelligent. The pay as it is now fixed is enough to induce young educated men to join the Revenue Inspector's service and the course of training which is required of them admits of higher proficiency

2— I beg to offer the following remarks on some of the rules:—

Rule 3. This prescribes the maximum number of hobblies or circles in a Taluk to be 5. It may, I think be fixed to 6 or 7 as in some cases the Taluks are very extensive requiring a larger number of divisions.

Rule 4. The percentage of the number of Revenue Inspectors under each grade, may be for each district in the same proportion as it is given in the rule instead of its being merely

for

for the whole province.

Rule 5. This rule by which each Taluk is to be classed into a number of 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade Tahsils or circles is, I am afraid, beset with much inconvenience if, in case, in the interests of public service, there are to be local transfers either within the Taluk itself or within the District. It is quite sufficient, I believe, to have as in rule 4 a definite proportion of 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade Revenue Inspectors for each Taluk or District, no matter to which Tahsil they are posted. Such in fact is the case with the Tahsildars and Police Inspectors. The local authorities will, of course, post the 1st grade man to the Tahsil which is large and important. But in case of Inland Tahsils an additional Inland allowance of Rs 50/ may be granted.

Rule 6. This rule has to be modified in

in accordance with the suggestions made under rule 5.

Rule 7 Considering the modifications made under rule 5, this rule has to be altered thus, that every Revenue Inspector shall have a horse allowance of Rs 15/ and those of the Malnad Hobli an additional allowance of Rs 5/ called Malnad allowance.

Rule 8. The duties of the Revenue Inspector are such as necessarily require his being out in the Hobli almost the whole month. Hence there seems to be no necessity for fixing a minimum like 20 days in the month. He may be directed to submit a weekly diary to the Amildar who will keep due check over the work turned out by the Inspectors under him and make a mention of such work in his fortnightly Separation Journal to the Deputy Commissioner. The weekly diaries of the Revenue

Inspectors

Inspectors may be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Taluks, with the remarks of the Collectors. Printed forms of diaries may be supplied to the Revenue Inspectors. They shall also submit to the Collectors a monthly list showing unanswered references pending with them.

Rule 11 (2). It is enough I think, if an Assistant or Civil Surgeon in charge of the district, certifies that a candidate is physically fit for the appointment of the Revenue Inspector.

Exception to Rule 12. In case of Mahomedans educational and age restrictions laid down in rule 10, are directed to be relaxed. I do not see why an exception of the kind should be made when efficiency in service is the sole aim of the rules in question. Again the time when exceptions of the kind need have been made, I think, has passed, it being now

more an age of competition. I am not in favor of the exception. If however the exception is considered necessary, I think there are some other classes of people also who are as backward as, if not, more than Mahomedans. So also the concession may be extended. But the concession which would please is not that educational and age restrictions should be relaxed, but when there are a number of candidates consisting of the advanced and backward classes professing equal educational qualifications, one of the backward class may be preferred to one of the advanced class. This much, I believe, is enough to encourage the class of backward people.

Rule 11 Principles of Sanitation and Police Rules which are very desirable may be added to the Subjects and Theodolite Survey may be removed from the Subjects that are to be taught.

Rule 12. Six months does not seem to

to be sufficient considering the subjects to be taught. In order that a good knowledge of the subjects may be had, one year at least should be the period of the course.

Rule 15(a). The rule that Deputy Commissioners should annually report to the Revenue Commissioner the names of Revenue Inspectors who are eligible for promotion, should, I submit, be omitted, as thereby an officer of the status and position of a Deputy Commissioner would be deprived of the power over a small appointment like this. It may not be out of place to mention here, that the Deputy Commissioner, as the local Officer, knows best the merit and character of his subordinates and hence knows to whom he should give promotion. If in any case, the rule laid down for promotions in this case, is violated, no objection could be taken by the Revenue Commissioner upon statements of new appointments and promotions which is being submitted quarterly.

Rule 17.

Rule 17. — The abolition of the Land and Work Inspectors' appointments, on the disappointment of Revenue Inspectors under the Rules, is, I think, deserving of consideration before it is adopted. On a perusal of the correspondence regarding the subjects of Land and Work Inspectors, it appears that a special establishment was formed necessary and I think that now the duties which are being performed by these should be kept separated from Revenue Inspectors whose, revenue duties are multifarious and are of a nature requiring attention for revenue work all

record

round the year. The District Fund and Municipal works were under the precautionary circumstances of limited funds for works, are expected to run upto £15 to 20 thousand Rupees. These works require the presence of the man at the place where the work is carried out for a number of days in the month. Hence the itineration of the Revenue Inspectors in connection with the revenue work will be materially interfered with on account of his fixture at a place. I beg therefore to express my opinion that the class of Work Inspectors should be reduced though not one for each taluk but one for two

or

or more Valuable as the extent and importance of the Taluks permit — The entertainment of three Work Inspectors should be made permanent as early as possible instead of their being temporary as at present so that their position may not be an unsettled one. —

What is said of Work Inspectors applies also to Taluk Inspectors. The Estimates and other works connected with Taluks are in themselves a good deal of work in which the Clerk who is proposed to be their Native Revenue Inspector, cannot render any help. The inspection of Taluks and especially the minor ones which are a great source of Revenue from irrigation, —

all

all round the year and e.
-specially in the rainy season is
so very important that any
negligence would result in
heavy loss. The Revenue Inspector
who has so many wards in
different parts of the district
assisted and collection staff would
certainly find an excuse when in
the Revenue he is found fault
with. So doubt the Revenue
Inspector can in some respect
render substantial help, he
having greater facilities in some
respects, such as the recovery
of Contributions, execution of
earth work and the preparation
of "Kuchchigalathi" This he will
be called upon to do. Another
-fore of opinion that Tank
Inspectors cannot be done
away with. If the Revenue
Inspectors are to do all the
duties of the Tank and Work

Inspectors

Inspectors in addition to their Revenue work, I fear that none will be done to satisfaction. The Standard rents are in most cases, reasonable for dalays. The Revenue Inspectors hereafter will have their work extended over a larger area. Hence with the qualifications and restrictions proposed to be inserted upon those who are to be Revenue Inspectors, promptness and efficiency will be ensured. But if they are saddled with more work than practicable, it is but natural that old arrears of Rents will recur notwithstanding the strenuous efforts imposed thereon. It may be

he mentioned that the Revenue
Inspector is not an electrical or
Inspecting officer but an officer
who himself executes almost
all that he has to do. Thus
he differs from an Inviolar
who would have multifarious
duties. If the Factory Work
and Tank Inspectors does not
commend itself to your approval,
I beg to offer the following alter-
native proposal. For each
Factory in the District in addition
to the Revenue Inspectors in the
Factory, there may be one Inspector
called the Works Inspector
who shall perform all the
duties that are now per-
formed by the Work and
Tank Inspectors. Experience

that

that better and satisfactory
work may be expected from
them, their pay may correspond
with that of Revenue Inspectors
under three grades. The present
staff of Work Inspectors may
be replaced in course of time
by men of better education and
qualifications which may be
prescribed hereafter. His men
shall devote his sole attention
to the Local Fund and Municip-
-pal works in the field and
to the preparation of estimates
and other works requiring
of a technical knowledge as
regard to tanks in the District,
the Revenue Inspector being
called upon to attend to the
rest of the tank work. I am
on the whole strongly of opinion

The

the proposal of adding to the Revenue Inspectors with the duties of the Work and Tank Inspectors as they are now. I have no objection to the work of Tank measurement. In fine I venture to remark that the object of the present recommendation of the existing system and not mere economy, the savings which may be effected by the abolition of Tank and Work Inspectors may result in frustrating the prime object but the Clerks on Rs 12 proposed to be given to each Revenue Inspector is unnecessary. In its stead one of the two peons now attached to the Shahkars may get a higher pay of Rs 8 and be called a Superintendent. This hand could not only help in the clerical work but also in the work of

of serious grievances & very abnormal
proportion. The District Sub Over-
seers one of whom is now attached
to each District may be removed
as I find no satisfaction in
the work that is being done
by him - This will be an item
of saving without affecting
the efficiency of Services. The
work of supervision done by
the District Sub Overseers will
be done by the Auditor him-
self and sometimes by the
Assistant Commissioner in
charge of the Taluk.

Rule 18.— This in some way
is contrary to the provisions
of the Code. Under Section
58 of the Land Revenue Code,
written permission of the
Auditor

Amildar or Deputy Amildar
is necessary for occupying
unalienated Lands – Rule 41 a.
of the Land Revenue Rules
is framed accordingly – It may
be considered that the Durkast
will be delayed very much
quicker. But as a rule the
Shikdarmen are generally
responsible for the delay.
It is, I am afraid, dangerous
to entrust the Revenue Inspector,
with the power of disposing
of these Durkasts as there-
by the Ryots claims may be
harassed by these Inspectors.
I would on the other hand
propose these Inspectors
to be authorized to receive
Durkasts, inspect the land

and –

and report to the Auditor who will dispose of it as before to. By this means the Kasidar will be saved the time of travelling all the distance to the Head quarter as also the fees of the application going from the Auditor to the Shikdar for inspection and report. Thus the speedy disposal of these Durkasts is secured without the danger referred to above.

Memo. 11

The financial results change in accordance with the modifications proposed above, there being no reduction under Land and Work Inspectors, or there being no Complete reduction of any alternative

alternative proposal of having one Inspector per Taluk for Local Fund, Municipal and Taluk accounts in the Taluk and having under them to Revenue Inspectors and the District Sub Accounts.

3— In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Rules when given effect to will produce a very salutary reform in the Taluk Services which is the foundation stone of success in the Revenue Administration. —

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
Nellore District

Section
File No
Serial No

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Read:-

(1) Papers ending with the following report on the improvement of the Shekdari Service in Mysore, submitted by Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government Order No.3158-76/R.F.108-92 dated 25rd September 1897 to consider the queation, with his letters ending with No. 15 dated 27-8-1898.

(Report to be printed in extenso)

(2) Government Order No.R.1500-509/R.F.20-98 dated 4th October 1902, sanctioning the closing of the school for training Shekdars and observing that very early action should be taken to improve the Shekdari Service.

(3) Letter No.628 dated 19th November '02, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a scheme for improving the Shekdari Service.

(In extenso)

(4) Government Order No.R.771-779 dated 3rd September 1903, calling for the opinions of Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the proposals made by

the Revenue Commissioner.

(5) Letters Nos.2222 and 2259 dated respectively the 4th and 12th November '03 from the Revenue Commissioner, submitting the opinions of Deputy Commissioners, as called for in the above.

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H 2163-73 13

Order - No. ~~H 2357-62~~ 27-2-04

The opening paragraphs of the report submitted by Mr. T. Ananda Rao give an account of the steps taken by Government from time to time to improve the Shekhari Service. The question was placed before Government so long ago as in 1875 by Major Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner of Gulburga; and all the District and Division officers, who were consulted in the matter, were of opinion that higher pay and better status should be given to this class of public servants, with which opinion the Offg: Chief Commissioner at the time also agreed. But the matter was allowed to lie over without any definite orders till 1881, when again the question was raised in connection with the proposal made by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to entertain special hands at a cost of Rs.3,000/- to do Phut Pahani work. As this work had, strictly speaking, to be done by the Taluk establishment, the proposal of the Survey Superintendent was not accepted, and he was asked to

submit a further report on the subject after consulting the Deputy Commissioners. Finding that the Taluk establishment was not competent for the work, the Survey Superintendent proposed its reorganization, the chief feature of which was the abolition of Shekdars and the substitution of Field Gumastas. Government, however, did not approve of the proposals, as they considered that Shekdars could not conveniently be dispensed with owing to their multifarious duties and the desirability of stationing them at important out-stations; and requested the Deputy Commissioners to submit proposals for revising the service by increasing the pay and decreasing the number of Shekdars. ~~Only 4 of the Deputy Commissioners, those of Shimoga, Bangalore, Kadur and Chitaldrug, submitted their proposals, and no further action was taken. It is also believed that in one or two Districts the suggestions contained in G.O. No. 2855 I.F. dated 23rd June 1881 were actually carried out.~~ Nearly a decade afterwards, i.e., in 1891, Government, with a view to improve this service as a whole, circulated to the Deputy Commissioners certain notes on the subject for their consideration and suggestions. Replies were received from the Deputy Commissioners, but Government could take no action on them, as

Some of the Dy. Commrs submitted their proposals and in Hassan the remuneration of Shekdars was increased in two grades one on Rs 20 and Rs 15 respectively and the re-arrangement of Hoblis proposed by the Dy. Commr of Hassan was sanctioned in G.O Nos 5899 — 5907 — 154 dy 22nd Dec. 1882, and were carried out.

they were not uniform and unanimous, and consequently ordered in September 1897 that a Committee consisting of the eight Deputy Commissioners and Mr. K. Ananda Rao, Director of Statistics, as Chairman, should consider the subject and submit proposals for the consideration and orders of Government. The main points, which the committee had to discuss and decide upon, were also indicated. In the meanwhile, when revising the District and Taluk establishments, Government, in their Proceedings No.11906 A dated 30-4-1897, had raised the pay of the three grades of Shekdars to Rs.25, 20, and 15 respectively. The Committee appointed met and discussed the subject, and a report was submitted in 1898, containing the conclusions arrived at by them.

2. In the meanwhile, the attention of Government had also been directed in 1895, in another direction viz., to the training of the existing Shekdars in land measuring. In 1897, Government called for a report from the Deputy Commissioners as to how many Shekdars in their respective Districts had a knowledge of land measuring (G.O.No.1814-22/R. F.203-92 dated 1-9-97). The replies received showed that only a small minority, 50 out of 460 officers, knew the work; and Government directed in their order No. 3425-33/P.1122 dated 20-10-1900, that pending final orders on the improvement of the Shekdari Service, the existing Shekdars should be given some training in land

measuring, and in the inspection and testing of survey boundary marks with reference to village maps, and that 4 Shekdars from each District should be sent at a time for such training to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore. The opening of a school for this purpose was also sanctioned in G.O.No. 4129-30/R.F.20-98 dated 21-11-1900. The school continued to exist till 1902, when, seeing that notwithstanding the admitted usefulness of the institution, the attendance therein was not large enough to justify its maintenance, Government ordered though reluctantly the closing of the school. At the same time they observed that very ealy action should be taken to improve the Shekdari Service (No.R 1500-509/R.F.20-98 dated 4-10-1902).

3. After the issue of the above order, the Revenue Commissioner in November 1902 submitted his proposals for improving the service; but as the proposals differed in some respects from the recommendations of the Committee, Government also obtained the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The subject, which, it is needless to say is a very important one as the Shekdars form a great factor in the Revenue administration of the

State, has been thoroughly investigated in all its details. After bestowing on it their most careful consideration, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the following scheme for the improvement of the Chekdari service, and direct that it be brought into force with effect from the 1st July 1904:-

Scheme.

(1) From the 1st of July 1904, the pay of the Chekdars shall be Rs. 35 for the 1st grade, 30 for the 2nd and 25 for the 3rd.

(2) The division of Taluks into Hoblis shall be on the basis of the report of the Committee that met in October 1897, the total No. of Hoblis in all the 8 Districts not exceeding 373 and the No. of Chekdars required being 374 (including the one additional Chekdar proposed for the Mysore Nasrun Hobli). Any changes that may be called for should be reported by the Revenue Commissioner and orders of Government obtained.

(3) The No. of Chekdars in each grade shall not exceed the following proportion:-

20 per cent of the total No. in the 1st grade.
50 -----do----- 2nd grade.
30 -----do----- 3rd grade.

(4) The Chekdars will draw a horse allowance of Rs.10 each per month, and the Malnad allowance wherever allowed will continue as heretofore.

(5) Every Shekdar shall keep a decent riding pony and shall spend at least 20 days in every month on tour in his Hobli.

(6) The qualifications for admission into this service shall be -

(i) that the applicant has passed an University Examination not lower than the Matriculation and that in the case of men not already in service, they are not above the age of 25 years;

(ii) that the candidate is pronounced physically fit by a Medical Officer not inferior in rank to a District Medical Officer.

(7) Candidates for Shekdari shall have passed an examination in the following subjects - to be called the Shekdar's Test:-.

(a) The subjects prescribed by Government Notification No.3766/R.F.108-92 dated 6th November 1900, viz., Land Revenue Code, Rules framed thereunder, and Specified portions of the Revenue Manual(new) and Survey Manual, or any other compilation of the standing orders of Government that may be issued from time to time.

(b) Ability to read & write Kannada with facility.

(c) Ability to measure and plot fields.

(d) Ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irrigation.

(e) Ability to ride.

This Chekdar's test shall be a branch of the Forest Service Examination.

(8) Candidates qualifying as above shall become eligible for the post of Chekdar, the first appointment being ordinarily made to the last grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(9) Promotion from the 3rd grade to the 2nd and from the 2nd to the 1st shall be regulated in the following manner:-

(i) till the maximum number of vacancies is filled up in each grade, 2 years' efficient service in a grade of a Chekdar qualified as above will entitle him to promotion to the next higher grade;

(ii) when the maximum number of vacancies in the 1st & 2nd grades are thus filled up, promotions will be regulated by vacancies occurring from time to time and will depend on the comparative merits, qualifications and service of men in the lower grades.

(10) No Chekdar that does not qualify himself as herein laid down shall be entitled to the pay of any of the new grades, but shall get only the pay to which he is entitled under the old rules.

(11) The following duties shall be performed by Shekdars:-

(a) Collecting Sayar duty where no special agency for the purpose exists, and supervising the work of Sayar Karkuns where such are employed.

(b) Supervising Revenue collections and the action of village servants in connection therewith.

(c) Supervising the preparation, issue and service of notices of demand.

(d) Attaching property of defaulters under the orders of the Amildars.

(e) Holding sales of property under the provisions of the Rules in force.

(f) Submitting reports when precautionary measures for the security of the Land Revenue have to be adopted under Sections 146 to 151 of the Land Revenue Code.

(g) Occasionally examining and checking the Shanbhog's Khaneshumari and Khate and Khirdi Accounts and verifying the latter with receipts granted to raiyats for revenue paid by them.

(h) Occasionally examining Patel's Registers of vital statistics and and cattle mortality.

(i) Submission of reports on Darkhasts for land for cultivation, building &c.

(j) Sale of Darkhast lands and petty items of Government miscellaneous revenue, under proper authority.

(k) Submission of reports on the season, rainfall, and other matters affecting the general condition of his Taluka with special reference to the requirements of Section 10 of the Famine Relief Code.

(l) Sub-dividing and plotting sub-divisions of Survey numbers.

(m) Testing the Pahani entries made by Chaukidars in respect of crops and their out-turn, state of boundary marks and unauthorised use of Government water, inspecting not less than 5 per cent of the Survey numbers in each village every year, and giving particular attention to the boundary marks of unoccupied Survey numbers.

(n) Enforcing the due maintenance of Field Survey boundary marks.

(o) Attending to village conservancy and noticing encroachments on public paths.

(p) Maintenance of avenue trees and topes.

(q) Inspection of tanks, channels, and minor Government buildings and submitting reports of such inspection and making arrangements to avert danger in emergent cases.

(r) Annual maintenance work to tanks and channels.

(s) Attending to the proper distribution of water from tanks and channels where disputes arise and no special agency for the purpose exists.

(t) Protection of District Forests an sandal trees.

(u) Supplying Dak-bullocks and attending to the requirements of officer and travellers, when necessary.

(v) Inspection of ferry boats and baskets as to their safe condition and enforcing a strict observance of the rules prescribed regarding the management of the ferries.

(w) Supplies to Troops.

(x) Inspection of great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

(y) Helping Vaccinators in their wor

(z) Inspection of Muzrai institutions And

(A) Such other duties as may be assigned by his superior officers.

(12) Shekdars should be placed in charge of Hoblis and should reside in a central village within the Hobli. They should not without necessity be called into or detained at the Taluk

Head Quarters. They should not leave their Pollis without the previous permission of Mukhdars.

(13) The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to send to the Revenue Commissioner, not later than the 1st ~~March~~ April 1904, a list of Pollis of the Talukas in their Districts re-grouped so as to suit the new scheme, and the Revenue Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, frame a final re-distribution list of Pollis for the whole State and submit it to Government on or before the 1st of May 1904.

(14) In the introduction of the new service in place of the old, the existing Chekdars shall be replaced gradually and as qualified, under the rules, will be appointed as vacancies occur.

(15) The vacancies occurring among the existing Chekdars shall not be filled up for the present by the Deputy Commissioners concerned, who will report the existence of the vacancy to the Revenue Commissioner.

5. Taking the number of Chekdars at 374 and adopting the scale of pay laid down in the above scheme, the total cost will be as follows:-

1st grade Chekdars	75	@	35 each	2,625/-
2nd -do-	112	@	30 each	3,360/-
3rd -do-	187	@	25 each	4,675/-
	374			Rs 10,660/-
Horse allowance to 374 Chekdars				
			10 each	3,740/-
				Rs 14,400.

Deducting from this the cost of the present 459 Shekdars, viz., ₹8,085, and the saving of ₹1,105 to be effected by doing away with the services of the peons attached to (459-374) 85 Shekdars, two to each on ₹7 and 6, the net additional cost to Government will be ₹5,210 per mensem or ₹62,520 per annum.

6. In filling up vacancies according to the new scale, particular attention should be given to rules 10, 14 and 15 of the scheme; and only those who are specially good in qualifications should get the highest grade. The responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners should in no manner be relaxed, and, while they should be given full power to appoint and promote Shekdars, the tests and qualifications required for such appointment or promotion must be strictly enforced. The existing men can only be gradually reduced; and it is expected that the whole increase of expenditure will not be incurred at once. With proper precautions, Government trust that the scheme will work well, and that no undue hardship will thereby be caused to men who may have to be replaced eventually for want of qualifications by the new standard. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit for the approval of Government a distribution list of the Shekdars in

each of the grades for the different Taluks of the Districts, not exceeding the number mentioned in para 5.

7. Government are of opinion that there is no necessity for establishing a school of the kind proposed by the Revenue Commissioner for training candidates for Shekdari, as facilities exist at present in the Engineering School at Mysore and other institutions, to obtain the requisite qualifications. But as some definite arrangement for instructing candidates in practical surveying may have to be made, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is requested to report what arrangement can most conveniently be made in this respect.

8. The attention of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Local Service Examinations, is invited to para 7 of the scheme, and he is requested to make arrangements to hold an annual examination in items a, b, c and d therein mentioned.

8. 2. 04

Secretary.

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No.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Comptroller, Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

To.

The Secretary to the Board of
Examiners, Local Service
Examinations.

From No
R 2311 8 22/3/04
F. No 19/5-9 23/3/04
F. No 2982 8 30/3/04
R 4318-4

1903-04

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

FINANCIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 13th February 1904

No. Fl. 2163-73

Sanctioning the scheme for the improvement of the Shekdari service in Mysore, with effect from 1st July 1904.

SBP—29-2-04—500

READ—

(1) Papers ending with the following Report on the improvement of the Shekdari service in Mysore, submitted by Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government Order No. 3158-66—R. F. 108-92, dated 23rd September 1897, to consider the question, with his letters ending with No. 15, dated 27th August 1898 :—

1. I have the honor to submit the following Report with reference to Government Proceedings No. 3158-66—R. F. 108-92, dated 23rd September 1897, appointing a Committee of Officers to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara and consider and report upon certain questions connected with the Shekdari service in Mysore.

2. The Government Order was received by the Chairman on the 25th September 1897, and the Committee held its first sitting at Mysore, as soon as possible thereafter, on the 6th October. In all, seven meetings were held.

3. The subject of improving the Shekdari service seems to have been mooted so far back as in 1875, when, on the 13th October of that year, Major Armstrong, then Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug, addressed Colonel J. A. Campbell, then Commissioner of the Division, making certain observations regarding this class of Revenue officials, their duties, and the best mode of utilizing their services. Major Armstrong proposed that the system of hoblis or Sammaths with Shekdars attached should be abolished, that each Taluk should be sub-divided into two or three Divisions according to the size of the Taluk, with a Revenue Inspector appointed to each, and stationed at a central place to be determined in each sub-division. He proposed that there should be three classes of Revenue Inspectors with pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem, and that each Revenue Inspector should be required to pass an examination in current Revenue procedure in all its branches. The Amildars whom Major Armstrong had consulted, generally concurred in these proposals, but preferred that the Revenue Inspectors should be located at the Taluk head-quarters so that they may be within easy reach and call of the Taluk Amildar, while they shall, at the same time, be responsible for the work of their respective charges, which they should visit as often as necessary. These Amildars drew up a list of duties performed by Shekdars which would devolve on the proposed Revenue Inspectors—a list, by the way, which would still hold good to a great extent. Colonel Campbell remarked that some of those duties were but ill-performed by Shekdars of the day, and strongly supported Major Armstrong's proposals for raising their pay and status, especially as these proposals involved no additional expenditure but rather a saving in expenditure, due to the number of Revenue Inspectors to be entertained being smaller than the number of Shekdars in existence. Colonel Campbell further recommended that they should be located at Taluk head-quarters and, in support of his recommendation, pointed out that Revenue Inspectors in Madras and "General Duty Karkoons" as they are called, in Bombay, were stationed at Taluk head-quarters and sent out into the Taluk when required.

4. These proposals were circulated* to other Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their opinion and, in doing so, the Officiating Chief Commissioner Mr. Dalyell observed "that the Shekdars are, under present "circumstances, to a great extent useless, admits of no "doubt; but this result is due perhaps to certain disadvantages under which the class "have labored rather than to any defect in the system. To improve their usefulness, it is necessary that they should be better paid; and that by care in selecting "efficient men, a reasonable prospect should be afforded to this class of promotion to "the higher ranks."

* Proceedings No. 7301—Rev., 38 dated 20th December 1875.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner entertained some doubt whether it would be practicable in most Taluks to enlarge the Hoblis or Maganis, and desired that Major Armstrong's proposals might be considered with reference to the practicability of effecting a revision of Taluk establishments by delegating to the Revenue Gumastas the duties to be performed by the proposed Revenue Inspectors, and thus providing for a general increase of pay to the subordinate Taluk officials, and the appointment of a Head Gumasta in each Taluk.

5. The replies received show some diversity of opinion on the points raised. District Officers agreed in condemning the class of the Shekdars then existing, and in recommending higher pay and better status so that the service may be respectable and attractive to better men. Mr. Ricketts and Major Mottet (Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Hassan) were inclined to constitute them Taluk Gumastas or Head Gumastas stationed at head-quarters of Taluks and deputed from time to time for work in the interior. Mr. Krishna Rao (Deputy Commissioner of Kadur) recommended that Shekdars in order that they may render effective service, should be authorised to receive and redress petty disputes relating to irrigation and to encroachment and trespass on prohibited land, and receive applications for and grant permission to cut wood for agricultural implements, carry out all Local Fund works, attend to conservancy, and, in short, be a miniature Amildar in his sub-division of the Taluk with prospects of being selected for the posts of Peshkar (an office which then existed corresponding to the present Deputy Amildar) and Taluk Sheristadar. Mr. Krishna Iyengar (Deputy Commissioner of Kolar) was of the same opinion and went further in proposing that Shekdars should be constituted Peshkars and be invested with powers of action on their own responsibility, including those of a 3rd Class Magistrate like Parpathegars in Coorg. Major Blair and Major Armstrong (Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldrug) preferred that the Shekdari service should be kept distinct from that of Taluk Gumastas, that they should be constituted Revenue Inspectors and stationed at Taluk head-quarters. Mr. W. Porteous (Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, was of the same opinion, while Colonel Pearse (Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur) recommended postponement of any change till after the introduction of the Survey Settlement.

6. It does not appear that any orders were issued at the time. But the subject came up before Government again in this wise. In February 1881 the Survey Commissioner represented the necessity for making special provision of about Rs. 3,000 in the budget for the pay of Karkuns employed on Phut pahani work, which, in Mysore, devolved on hands specially entertained for the occasion and purpose, while in Bombay the work was done by the ordinary Taluk establishment. In passing orders thereon, it was observed that the Chief Commissioner saw no reason why Phut pahani work should not be done by the Taluk establishment as elsewhere, and the Survey Superintendent was asked* to communicate with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and submit a further report on the subject. The Phut pahani herein referred to is the work of identifying, with map in hand, a survey number on the field, ascertaining the names of the occupants by whom it is held, and measuring up and recording a sketch and the area of each such occupant's land comprised in such survey number.

Letter No. 104, dated 7th February 1881.

No. 6711-3—1213, dated 19th February 1881.

7. The Survey Superintendent communicated accordingly with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and the correspondence showed beyond a doubt that the Taluk establishments, as then constituted, could not do the Phut pahani unaided. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kadur said so most distinctly. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur thought that the Shekdars could be utilised for the purpose while the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan proposed that while the Phut pahani was in progress in any Taluk, the temporary establishment should do the office work, the permanent establishment being deputed for field work; but he did not see his way to dispensing with the additional temporary hands.

8. In these circumstances, the Survey Superintendent (Colonel Grant) proposed*a re-organization of Taluk establishments which might in his opinion not only provide very efficiently for the performance of the Phut pahani work and thus save the Rs. 3,000 annually spent on that work but also place the Taluk establishments on a better footing for all purposes, without additional cost. Taking the Channarayapatna Taluk for an example, he proposed that the then existing

* No. 359, dated 28th May 1881.

1 Head Gumasta on Rs. 20,

4 Gumastas on Rs. 15 each, and

9 Shekdars with pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10

should be constituted into—

1 Head Gumasta on Rs. 25,

2 Field Gumastas on Rs. 22 each, and

8 Gumastas on Rs. 18, 15 and 12 respectively.

Under this scheme, all Gumastas would be liable for field duty; but as a rule, those designated Field Gumastas would be employed on that duty and would draw somewhat higher pay. While the Phut pahani work is in progress, the temporary loan of a few Gumastas from neighbouring Taluks in which such work is not in progress would preclude the necessity for employing additional temporarty hands, and such temporary loan would always be feasible as it was improbable nhat the Phut pahani of more than two adjoining Taluks (and seldom, if so may) would be in progress at one and the same time. In this way, Phut pahani work would be better done, and as to the other work of the Taluk generally which Shekdars were doing, Colonel Grant felt sure that work, which a Gumasta residing at head-quarters and taking his orders direct from the Amildar would perform in two days, would often require as many days for the order to reach the Shekdar and many more days for the work to be completed. "In short," he added "the amount of work got through annu-"ally by a Gumasta under immediate supervision would contrast almost ludicrously "with that of a Shekdar under the present system." A saving of peons would also be effected on the Taluk establishment. These proposals of Colonel Grant were in accordance with the Bombay system.

9. These proposals, however, did not commend themselves to Government, who, in their Order* thereon, dated 23rd June 1881, observed, "The proposed abolition of the Shekdars and the saving "of peons attached to them cannot be conveniently "carried out, owing to the multifarious duties attached to these officers and the "desirableness of stationing these officers at important out-stations." Government recoguized that Shekdars were indifferently selected and that a revision of them was called for, that it would be desirable somewhat to reduce their numbers and to raise their pay which may be fixed at Rs. 15 for two-thirds of the number and at Rs. 20 for the remaining one-third. In regard to their qualifications, it was stated that besides some power of management, the Shekdars should also possess a thorough knowledge of the village accounts and should be capable of conducting the Phut pahani, and that the same qualifications should be required of the Taluk Revenue Gumastas. The Deputy Commissioners were directed to at once set about improving their Taluk establishments in this manner, eliminating such hands as were unfit. It was added in the Government Order that, if these instructions were attended to, there would be no difficulty in conducting the Phut pahani by means of the permanent Taluk officials without the necessity for extra temporary establishments, the establishments of neighbouring Taluks being availed of to assist in the Phut pahani work in the Taluk in which the same is conducted.

* Proceedings No. 2509-17—Rev. 26.

10. Some District Officers appear to have submitted replies to these Proceedings. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga* (Mr. S. Venkatavaradaiengar) in view of the amount of revenue work which the Amildars had to overtake and of the minor supervising staff which should be allowed them to enable them to carry on the

* No. 426—281, dated 17th August 1881.

work with desirable promptitude and correctness, could not feel justified in recommending any appreciable reduction in the number of Shekdars; for, at the utmost, he could only reduce the number of the whole District by three, but considered it desirable that their pay should be increased from the scale of Rs. 10, 15 and 20 then exising to that of Rs. 15, 20 and 25, those in the highest scale being as a rule, assigned for duty in the Malnad Taluks of the District with liberty nevertheless to the Amildars to make use of all their Shekdars "in such a manner as they may deem "best, anywhere and every where in their respective Taluks, as occasion may arise."

* No. D. 534, dated 21st October 1881.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore (Mr. Ricketts) reported* that he could dispense with two Shekdars in each of his Taluks reducing the number and enlarging the area of their Hobli divisions accordingly, and recommended that the saving thereby effected should be entirely devoted to raising their scale of pay from Rs. 10, 15 and 20 to Rs. 20, 25 and 30 so as to secure a better qualified class of men for the office and to enable them to maintain a pony and otherwise do their out door-work with less discomfort and expense. Writing a second time* on the subject, impelled by certain cases of misappropriation of revenue by Shekdars which had occurred, Mr. Ricketts very strongly advocated the entire abolition of Shekdars as such, and the entertainment, in their stead, of Field Gumastas or Revenue Inspectors who would regularly work in the Taluk Cutcherry and only go out on other duty when specially deputed by the Amildar. Their special duty over, they would return to the Taluk Cutcherry and make a regular report of their proceedings as gathered from their diaries and accounting for any monies that may be received by them or under their supervision. The Amildar would thus be cognizant of all their doings and there would be record and check as to all their monetary or other transactions. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur* (Mr. Meiklejohn), writing in December 1881, only recommended the reduction of three in the number of Shekdars in the entire District, but would raise their pay from a scale of Rs. 10, 15 and 20 to Rs. 15 and 20. He deprecated the system under which Shekdars "live out in some village of their Hobli removed from immediate oversight" on the ground that "nearly all orders on Revenue subjects to Shanbhogs pass through their hands, but most of them do little more than simply pass the orders on and generally succeed in delaying them considerably in transit; in fact, instead of useful assistants to the Amildar, they are at present more of a drag on quick work than otherwise." He recommended that Shekdars should be first sent for three months to a Revenue Survey party to learn to do a simple measurement work and to understand maps and boundary work; and he strongly advocated their retention at the head-quarters of each Taluk who should be ready to start on any Revenue work the Amildar might detail them on. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug*(Mr. Abdul Khader) could reduce the number of Shekdars by nine in the whole District, so that the extra cost entailed by raising their scale of pay to Rs. 15 and 20 as mentioned in the Dewan's Proceedings of 23rd June 1881, would not on the whole exceed Rs. 50. He reported that the men then existing were, generally speaking, well up in Revenue accounts and field work.

* Letter No. 595, dated 1st September 1885.

* Leetter No. 475.

* No. 80, dated 30th April 1882.

11. It does not appear that any orders were passed at the time regarding pay and number of Shekdars. But in Dewan's Proceedings No. 4594-4603—96, dated 5th November 1884, it was laid down that, with a view to maintain efficiency among Shekdars, "no one who cannot read and write Kanarese with facility, or is not fully "acquainted with Village Accounts, shall be appointed to the office of Shekdar in "future." The Order further directed that Deputy Commissioners "should cause "every candidate to be carefully examined by some competent Officer whose certificate "as to qualifications as above should be attached to the first Pay Bill of the nominee."

12. From enquiries addressed to Deputy Commissioners on the subject, there appears reason to believe that there has been no illiterate person among Shekdars since the date of the Order above mentioned; but it does not appear that the prescribed qualifications have been always insisted upon; or that every candidate was examined and a nominee's qualifications certified to before his appointment in every case.

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12. In his address to the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and Merchants from all Taluks held at the Dasara of 1889, the Dewan mentioned the improvement of the Shekdari Service as one of the demands more or less pressing upon the resources of the State; and soon afterwards, *i. e.*, in January 1890, the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug applied for a horse allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to Shekdars in the Davangere Taluk; and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore asked for an increase of Rs. 5 to the pay of the Shekdars drawing Rs. 10 in the last grade. Thereupon, with a view to improving the Service as a whole, certain office notes and minutes on the subject were circulated from the Dewan's Office to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for their consideration and suggestions on the various points raised therein (*vide* Dewan's Proceedings No. 12257-64—Cir. 253, dated 6th February 1891).

14. The replies received from Deputy Commissioners, framed of course independently of each other, were not uniform and unanimous, and the Government, considering it necessary that there should be consultation and combined action for securing uniformity of system and for the arrangement of details, directed, in September last, that, as all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were expected to meet at Mysore during the ensuing Dasara, a Committee of Officers consisting of the eight Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the undersigned as Chairman should consider the subject and submit carefully drawn up proposals for the consideration and orders of Government. The points which this Committee was to consider were indicated as follows:—

(1) The duties which the Shekdars have to perform.

(2) Their pay and allowances.

(3) The division of Taluks into Hoblis.

(4) The prescribing of a qualifying test for the appointment. And

(5) Any other matters bearing upon the subject, which the Committee may wish to bring to the notice of Government.

15. The Committee as above constituted met and consulted together and freely discussed various aspects of the questions under the heads above specified. In these deliberations, it was a great advantage that several members of the Committee were acquainted with more than one District. The conclusions arrived at have been practically unanimous.

16. First as to the duties which the Shekdars have to perform. These are multifarious and the Committee consider that they may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) Collecting Sayer duty where no special agency for the purpose exists, and supervising the work of Sayer Karkuns where such are employed.

(2) Supervising Revenue collections and touching up backward village servants in connection therewith.

(3) Supervising the preparation, issue and service of notices of demand.

(4) Attaching property of defaulters under the orders of the Amildar.

(5) Holding sales of property under the provisions of the Rules in force.

(6) Submitting reports when precautionary measures for the security of the Land Revenue have to be adopted under Sections 146 to 151 of the Land Revenue Code.

(7) Occasionally examining and checking the Shanbhog's Khaneshumari and Khate and Khirdi Accounts and verifying the latter with receipts granted to raiyats for revenue paid by them.

(8) Occasionally examining Patel's Registers of vital statistics and cattle mortality.

(9) Submission of reports and Darkhasts for land for cultivation, building, etc.

(10) Sale of Darkhast lands and petty items of Government miscellaneous revenue, under proper authority.

(11) Submission of reports on the season, rainfall, and other matters affecting the general condition of his Hobli with special reference to the requirements of Section 10 of the Famine Relief Code.

(12) Sub-dividing and plotting sub-divisions of Survey numbers.

(13) Testing the Pahani entries made by Shanbhogs in respect of crops and their out-turn, state of boundary marks and unauthorised use of Government water, inspecting not less than 5 per cent of the Survey numbers in each village every year, and giving particular attention to the boundary marks of unoccupied Survey numbers.

(14) Enforcing the due maintenance of Field Survey boundary marks.

(15) Attending to village conservancy and noticing encroachments on public paths.

(16) Maintenance of avenue trees and topes.

(17) Inspection of tanks, channels, and minor Government buildings and submitting reports of such inspection and making arrangements to avert danger in emergent cases.

(18) Annual maintenance work to tanks and channels.

(19) Attending to the proper distribution of water from tanks and channels where disputes arise and no special agency for the purpose exists.

(20) Protection of District forests and sandal trees.

(21) Supplying Dak-bullocks and attending to the requirements of Officers and travellers, when necessary.

(22) Inspection of ferry boats and baskets as to their safe condition and enforcing a strict observance of the rules regarding the management of the ferries (*vide* Proceedings Nos. 6558-65—20, dated 15th November 1881, and 4084-92—107, dated 2nd September 1882, pages 156 to 159 of the Revenue Manual).

(23) Supplies to Troops.

(24) Inspection of Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

(25) Helping Vaccinators in their work.

(26) Inspection of Muzrai institutions. And

(27) Such other duties as may be assigned by his superior officers.

The Committee consider the foregoing list fairly exhaustive. The last clause in it is intended to cover duties of a miscellaneous nature not previously specified, which sometimes now devolve upon Shekdars, such as those of local inspection, enquiry and report on various points connected with Land Improvement loans, Irrigation Well loans, acquisition of land for public purposes, rendering assistance to superior holders in recovering rent from inferior holders (Section 97, Land Revenue Code) and other special subjects. It is intended also to cover similar special subjects in which Shekdars may, in the near future, have to render service, such as the preparation of returns and reports on points connected with the economic condition of their respective charges, crop, and dairy experiments, estimates of crop out-turns and the duties of Circle Inspector under the Famine Code, etc., etc.

17. In performing the duties above enumerated, the Shekdar has no power of independent action and disposal. He only reports to the Amildar and executes the orders he receives. Even so, a good Shekdar is of great help to the Amildar and materially contributes to the ease and efficiency of the Revenue Administration of a Taluk. Where the Shekdar is an indifferent official, much of the work above mentioned, consisting as it does, in timely and regular inspection of places and things and frequent examination of accounts, is evaded, and not done at all, or is badly done; and some of it devolves upon the Amildar himself or his Sheristadar and Gumastas who have other duties also to attend to, with the result that Revenue work, on the whole, is anyhow got through with friction and trouble, which means much waste of power. In the opinion of the Committee, every Shekdar should be both bound and competent to do the work mentioned in the above list; and for this purpose, the duties, which, in the above list, are summarised in a manner intelligible only to experts should hereafter be fully described with detailed instructions in what may be called a "Shekdar's Manual."

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18. The Committee considered the question whether Shekdars may be invested with powers of disposal in any of the matters which came up before them, and arrived at the conclusion that they should not recommend it, for the present, at all events. A proposal to empower them to entertain Darkhasts and grant cultivation permits (Saguvali chits) in respect of lands included in List A (*i. e.*, lands which under Rule XX of the Land Revenue Rules may be given out for cultivation without sale), did not commend itself to the Committee.

19. In the matter of Notices of Demand for arrears of revenue, Section 178 of the Land Revenue Code enables Government to frame rules and to direct by what officer such notices shall be issued. At present, the Amildars sign and issue these notices, Shekdars often helping in their preparation. The Committee by a large majority recommend that, in future, Shekdars may be directed to sign and issue such notices themselves, those which may have to issue out of the Taluk being countersigned by the Amildar. Whether signed and issued by Amildar or Shekdar, these notices must in the nature of things be based upon the "Baki Jabitas" or lists of defaulters which the shanbhog submits to the Taluk Cutcherry with his monthly D., C. and B. Account (Village Account Form No. 5). By allowing the Shekdar to sign and issue them, all the time that is now lost, by the papers having to pass through the Taluk Cutcherry, will be saved, and Revenue collections will be greatly facilitated, especially in the several cases in which revenue is withheld until such notices issue. A minority consisting of the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Shimoga, Messrs. Narain Rao and Nanjundayya, are opposed to this measure on the ground that the authority may be abused by the Shekdars. The rest of the Committee, however, do not share this fear, as improper Demand Notices can issue even under the present system and can be easily brought to book in any case.

20. Next as to the Pay and Allowances of Shekdars. Till recently, these officials were divided into three classes on monthly salaries respectively of Rs. 20, 15 and 10. The orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 11906 A, dated 30th April 1897, raised the rates of pay by Rs. 5 each, with local allowances in some cases, with the result that the rates now in force are Rs. 25, 20 and 15, with allowances of Rs. 2 each to 38 Shekdars in Malnad tracts and Re. 1 each to 54 Shekdars in semi-malnad tracts, owing to the conditions of residence in these tracts being peculiarly disadvantageous on account of costliness of living and unhealthiness of climate. In the opinion of the Committee, these higher rates, though they go far to meet a crying want, do not go far enough. The Committee think that the Shekdari Service, now so much despised and yet furnishing excellent training for recruits for the superior executive service, should be made attractive to educated young men like Graduates and Under-graduates of good parts, who, acquiring the qualifications which the Committee would prescribe, should be enabled to maintain themselves, with self-respect, above the temptations which beset an honest and efficient discharge of their itinerant and supervising duties. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances, including the financial aspect of the question, the Committee feel constrained to recommend that the scale of pay should be Rs. 30, 25 and 20 with a horse allowance besides, which may be regarded as fixed batta or travelling allowance. If this scale were adopted, a Shekdar will be much on the same footing as a Head Gumasta in the Taluk Cutcherry whose pay is fixed at Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 30 under the orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 11906 A—Mis. F. 36-96, dated 30th April 1897, while with qualifications, aptitude and training of a more befitting kind, he will become eligible for promotion to the posts of Taluk Sheristadar and Amildar.

21. The Committee further consider that every Shekdar should be bound to keep a decent horse or pony and to ride it; and that for this purpose, he should be given a horse allowance at either of two rates to be fixed with reference to the circumstances of each Hobli. The distinction of Malnad and Maidan for different rates of horse allowance does not commend itself to the Committee as suitable in this connection; and the Committee prefer one rate for what may be called the easy and ordinary stations and a higher rate for more difficult stations comprising large Towns, some Kasbas, and the Malnad. The Committee consider that Rs. 7 each for the former and Rs. 10 each for the latter will not be excessive.

As the existing men have had their salaries only recently raised, the Committee do not advise that the higher scale they recommend should be adopted as a matter of course; they would prefer its adoption only gradually, as fresh men, qualified under Tests to be hereafter prescribed, are entertained, or as existing men qualify themselves under these Tests and prove themselves in other respects efficient and deserving.

23. At present, every Shekdar has two peons attached to him from the establishment of the Taluk Cutcherry. The Committee are of opinion that these peons are necessary and that the arrangement should be continued.

24. The Committee considered the question whether each Shekdar should have a clerk or mutsaddi also attached to him such as had been recommended in the Hassan Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 409—Secretary, dated 15th September 1892. Such clerks, if attached, might be Junardars or Daftarbands on two grades of monthly salary, *viz.*, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and would help the Shekdars in keeping their Registers or Diaries and, generally, in conducting their correspondence. But the absolute necessity for such a clerk would depend upon the amount of work which would devolve upon a Shekdar, and this again would depend much upon the size of his Range. In view of the proposals which the Committee eventually resolved to submit in respect of Shekdars' Ranges and which are explained in the sequel of this Report, the Committee concluded that a separate clerk or mutsaddi to each Shekdar would be unnecessary, especially because possible requirements of exceptional cases could be met by arranging that at least one of the two peons attached to the Shekdar is literate.

25. Taking next the subject of Tests and Qualifications for the appointment, the Committee recommend that the following should form the qualifications for the post, and that each Shekdar should pass a test therein before he can be considered fit:—

(1) Ability to read and write Kannada with facility.

(2) A fair acquaintance with the subjects prescribed for the Local Service Revenue Examination, *viz.*, the Mysore Land Revenue Code and Rules thereunder, including specified parts of the Survey Manual and the Revenue Manual of 1886.

(3) Ability to measure and plot fields.

(4) Ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irrigation. And

(5) Ability to ride.

26. The Committee are of opinion that nothing less than this would make a Shekdar useful in all respects. They recommend that a scheme of examination should be prescribed, and a rule laid down that no one not qualified under it should be hereafter appointed, or, if already a Shekdar, should be hereafter promoted, in the new scale. Those already in the service who cannot qualify themselves within a reasonable time to be fixed should be eliminated from the Shekdar Class and otherwise provided for and the proportion of qualified to unqualified Shekdars should be reported every year in the District Administration Reports. A great deal may be written on this branch of the subject; but it will all amount only to this, *viz.*, that, in the interests of the efficiency of Taluk Revenue Administration, the Committee think that a rigid adherence to this rule of qualifications is necessary and cannot be too strictly insisted upon.

27. Next, as to the Division of Taluks into Hoblis, each Hobli constituting a Shekdar's charge. These charges have been much the same during many years past, except, where in recent years, Taluks were abolished and some of them re-constituted. Some revision of the grouping of villages generally has always been considered desirable; but at no time has this been considered practicable so as to reduce the aggregate number considerably. With the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Settlement with extension of cultivation and with increase in the number of holdings consequent on extension of cultivation and subdivision of estates, and, last not least, with the requirements of progressive ideals in the minds alike of cultivators

and supervising officers, the work devolving on Shekdars has considerably increased both in quality and amount; but it is badly performed and, very frequently, in serious arrear, because the men have not been equal to it. There is much to be done in the way of subdivision of fields and maintenance of Survey boundary marks in occupied and unoccupied lands, and the Committee consider that a large reduction in the number of Shekdars and a corresponding enlargement of the area of each Shekdar's charge is inexpedient at present, if not impracticable.

28. It is difficult to fix a standard limit of area, revenue, and agricultural population for a Shekdar's charge, which, on a consideration of local needs and circumstances will not have to be departed from, frequently, in one respect or another; oftentimes also, the inconvenience arising from a change, as a change, outweighs the advantage of conformity to an absolute standard. For example, two tracts with equal revenue may be very unequal as Shekdar's charges because, in the one case, the revenue is derived mostly from dry land, while in the other, it may be derived mostly from wet and garden land; or because, in the one case, the revenue is paid by fewer proprietors or by habitually better and more regular payers of revenue than in the other case. Again, two tracts of country of equal area may be very unequal as Shekdar's charges because one is hilly and sparsely populated more than the other, or because, one is interspersed with more Government kavals (grazing grounds) and alienated villages than the other, or, one has more tanks and channels than the other, and so forth. In Kasbas like Mysore and Bangalore, the miscellaneous duties of Shekdar are heavier than in the rural parts. Sometimes it is necessary to maintain a group of villages as a separate Shekdar's charge, because, an unbridged river or other obstacle to quick and easy communication precludes their absorption into adjoining Hoblis, and so forth. In distributing villages among Hoblis, it sometimes happens, that some villages should remain in one Hobli for the sake of the convenience of raiyats who have business transactions in that Hobli rather in another, in which they would improve the appearance of boundary lines on maps or of figures in statistacal tables. The desirability of keeping Shanbhog charges, as far as possible, entire, so that a Shanbhog may have to deal with but one Shekdar, is another factor to be reckoned with. The size of a Hobli is also limited by the consideration that the Shekdar should be within easy reach of the village officials under him who have to communicate with him frequently. All things considered, the Committee found it necessary to deal with each Taluk and District entirely on its own merits, and in each case, to ask and answer the question, to what extent can a larger area be managed, now, and for some time to come, by a Shekdar of the future, qualified and equipped with a horse in the manner above provided for. It is here that the personal knowledge of Taluks and Districts possessed by individual members of the Committee was particularly valuable, so that the Committee is able to submit its recommendations with geneneral concurrence and confidence. The result is as follows:—

29. There are at present 463 Ranges with an official to each, who discharges the duties of Shekdar. Of these officials, 459 are Shekdars proper, one is an official for the Jagger Valley paid out of the Potgi (allowance) sanctioned for the Patel of the place, one is called Manegar and employed on the Island of Seringapatam and two belong to the villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk appertaining to the Chamarajeswara Temple and now under Government management. The four last mentioned are not reckoned in the Government Proceedings No. 11906 A—Mis. F. 35-96, dated 30th April 1897, (revising Taluk establishments) where the number of Shekdars is taken at 458, to which has to be addded 1 subsequently sanctioned in connection with the re-constitution* of the Srinivaspur Taluk. But the Temple villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk are under Government management, and for the purposes of Shekdari arrangement should be treated as if they were Sirkar villages. The arrangement at the Jagger valley and on the Island of Seringapatam should be superseded by pukka arrangements such as prevail elsewhere. Against these 463

No. 9899-921—R. F. 91-95, dated 4th May 1897.

Ranges, the Committee propose 373, as shown below, and consider that a further reduction would cause much inconvenience :—

District	Present number of Ranges	Proposed number of Ranges	Difference.
1. Bangalore	75	52	—23
2. Kolar	64	55	— 9
3. Tumkur	66	51	—15
4. Mysore	103	72	—31
5. Hassan	47	40	— 7
6. Shimoga	44	40	— 4
7. Kadur . .	33	33	...
8. Chitaldrug	31	30	— 1
Total ...	463	373	—90

N. B.—The 52 Ranges above entered as proposed for Bangalore District include the one proposed for Hessarghatta by the Deputy Commissioner after the Committee separated. (See para 31 below.)

30. To illustrate the changes proposed, there are submitted herewith a map for each Taluk showing the boundary line of each Hobli as proposed, and a statistical statement showing for each Hobli, the area, villages, number of Pattadars, revenue in 1896-97, and distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters. These have been prepared by the respective Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

31. In the Bangalore District, there are 9 Taluks divided at present into 75 Hoblis. The Committee considered that two Hoblis could be dispensed with in each of the two Taluks of Devanhalli and Nelamangala, three Hoblis in each of the four Taluks of Anekal, * Hoskote, Kankanhalli and Channapatna and four Hoblis in each of the two Taluks of Doddballapur and Magadi. The Committee were of opinion that no reduction was feasible in the Bangalore Taluk and the Deputy Commissioner has subsequently proposed the addition of a new Hobli (Hessarghatta) for that Taluk. The reason for this addition is not stated, and lies probably in the necessity for special conservancy arrangements in the tract constituting the catchment area of the Chamarajendra Reservoir, which is the source of the Bangalore Water-supply. It will indeed be desirable to transfer all the villages in the catchment area to the Bangalore Taluk so that they may lie under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Amildar. But it will be for Government to decide whether the Shekdar in charge of the conservancy arrangements should be reckoned among the ordinary Revenue establishments of the District. Adopting, however, the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation, the number of reductions will be 23, and there would remain 52 Hoblis for the entire District, each of them possessing an average area of 58 square miles comprising 43 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 20,244 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 6 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis would be Harohalli Hobli in the Kankanhalli Taluk with 60 Government villages covering an area of 117 square miles and realizing a land revenue of Rs. 17,747 in 1896-97. The smallest is Bangalore Kasba Hobli with 40 Government villages covering an area of 28 square miles and realizing a land revenue of Rs. 17,791. As regards the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 10 miles and the average minimum is six miles. The greatest is 13 miles which occurs in two cases (Thurukara Hosahalli and Kodihalli Hoblis) in the Kankanhalli Taluk, and Vagata Hobli in the Hoskote Taluk, and the shortest is five miles which occurs in the solitary case of the Bangalore Kasba Hobli.

* *Note*—One of these four Hoblis in the Hoskote Taluk is the Amanikere where a Shekdar is employed exclusively for the lands under the Hoskote tank.

32. In the Kolar District, there are 10 Taluks including the newly constituted Srinivaspur Taluk, divided at present into 64 Hoblis. No change is found feasible in the Kolar Taluk, and it is proposed to reduce one Hobli in each of the other nine Taluks. This done, each of the new 55 Hoblis comes to be less than 55 square miles in area on an average for the whole District, comprising 60 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 21,573 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the entire District is as 5 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is Billur in Bagepalli Taluk with 113 Government villages covering an area of 83 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 15,743 in 1896-97. The smallest is Manganahalli in Chintamani Taluk with 52 Government villages covering an area of 30 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 13,407. As regards the distance of the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is nine miles, and the average minimum is six. The greatest is 13 miles which occurs in one case in the Bagepalli Taluk (Chelur Hobli) and the shortest is five miles which occurs in one case in the Goribidnur Taluk (Thondebhavi Hobli).

33. In the Tumkur District, there are 8 Taluks divided at present into 66 Hoblis. The Committee considered that one Hobli could be reduced in the Kunigal Taluk, and two Hoblis in each of the rest, making a reduction of 15 for the entire District. In working out the measure, however, the Deputy Commissioner finds that a slight change is necessary in details for Taluks, though the number of reductions (15) for the entire District may stand. Adopting the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation, it will be found that one Hobli could be dispensed with in each of the two Taluks of Kunigal and Gubbi, two Hoblis in each of the five Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Pavagada, and three Hoblis in the Sira Taluk. Making a reduction of 15 Hoblis in all, there would remain 51 Hoblis for the entire District with an average area of 33 square miles each, comprising 50 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 22,867 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 5 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is the Huliyar Hobli in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk with 56 Government villages covering an area of 146 square miles and realizing a land revenue of Rs. 24,025 in 1896-97. The smallest is Kibbanahalli in the Tiptur Taluk, with 37 Government villages covering an area of 37 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 16,165. As regards the remotest village of the Hobli from its proposed head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum is seven miles. The greatest is 19 miles which occurs in one case in the Pavagada Taluk (Kasba Hobli) and the shortest is five miles which occurs in two cases in the Maddagiri Taluk.

34. In the Mysore District (including the French Rocks Sub-Division) there are 13 Taluks divided into 103 Hoblis including the Seringapatam Manegar's range and the two groups of Temple villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. No reduction is found feasible in the Taluks of Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete and Nagamangala where the Hoblis are already large enough to be one Shekdar's charge each. In the other 10 Taluks, where the existing ranges have remained unaltered for a long time, it is found practicable to reduce 31 Hoblis. With a slight difference in detail, this aggregate result is the same as what was recommended in 1892 by Mr. Rangaswamaiengar, while Deputy Commissioner of Mysore. The District is large and varied in local conditions. But such as it is, and taken as a whole, the proposed reduction of Shekdar's ranges to 72 gives an average area of 74 square miles per Hobli comprising 39 Government villages with a land revenue of Rs. 23,417 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the entire District is as 13 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is Biligere in the Nanjangud Taluk with 23 Government villages covering an area of 150 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 20,372 in 1896-97. The smallest is Hosa-Agrahar in Yedatore Taluk comprising 29 Government villages covering an area of 21 square miles with land revenue of Rs. 21,566 in 1896-97. As regards distance of the remotest village from its Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 10 miles and the average minimum is six miles. The greatest distance is 17 miles which occurs in the solitary case of the Malnad Anthar-sante Hobli in Heggadevankote Taluk and the shortest is five miles occurring in three cases in the Chamrajnagar, T. Narsipur and Seringapatam Taluks, respectively.

35. Besides 72 Shekdars for the 72 Ranges proposed for the Mysore District, the Committee consider that an assistant should be given to the Kasba Shekdar in Mysore City where the work of executing demand notices and other revenue processes for revenue due to other Taluks and Districts is exceedingly and exceptionally heavy. With the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the Committee recommend that the present kotwal at Mysore may be constituted such an assistant with the status, say, of a 3rd Grade Shekdar.

36. The Hasan District comprises 7 Taluks now divided into 47 Hoblis. No reduction is found practicable in the Channarayapatna Taluk, and the Committee consider that one Hobli might be reduced in each of the other 6 Taluks, with one more in Belur. This done, the average size of each of the 40 new Hoblis comes to be about 61 square miles in area comprising 53 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 27,360 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area is as 6 to 1. The largest among the proposed Hoblis is that of Arsikere, which is 112 square miles in area comprising 38 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 37,314 in 1896-97. The smallest is Palya in the Hassan Taluk having an area of 22 square miles comprising 49 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 17,157 in 1896-97. As regards distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 11 miles and the average minimum, 7 miles. The utmost is 20 miles in the solitary case of the Hanbal Hobli, the western-most of the ghat portion of the Manjarabad Taluk. The least distance is 5 miles occurring in the two cases of Alur and Palya in the Hassan Taluk, where all available land is cultivated.

37. In the Shimoga District, there are 8 Taluks divided into 44 Hoblis. Being an important Malnad District, the Committee have not been able to recommend a larger reduction than 4, and these are one each in the comparatively open Taluks of Shimoga, Channagiri, Shikarpur and Nagar. Thus with 40 Hoblis for the entire District which the Committee propose, the average for each Hobli would be 103 square miles in area comprising 48 Government villages and a land revenue of Rs. 34,033 in 1896-97, the proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area being as 7 to 2. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is Karuru situated in the Sagar Taluk with 31 Government villages covering an area of 169 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 33,022 in 1896-97. The smallest is Jádé Hobli in the Sorab Taluk with 36 Government villages covering an area of 36 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 27,080 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 14 miles and the average minimum is 9 miles. The greatest distance is 24 miles occurring in the solitary case of the Nagar Hobli and the shortest distance is 7 miles occurring in one case in the Sorab Taluk, in two cases in the Tirthahalli Taluk and in one case in the Shikarpur Taluk.

38. In the Kadur District, there are at present 5 Taluks and there will be 6 when Balehonnur is constituted under the orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 9514-17—R. 3145, dated 30th April 1897. But this would make no difference as the new Balehonnur Taluk will consist of entire Hoblis. The whole District is now divided into 33 Hoblis which are placed in charge of 32 Shekdars proper and one Patel as already explained at para 29. The Committee are satisfied that these admit of no reduction. Some improvements are necessary in the grouping of villages by slight transfers from one Hobli to another. This is much as was reported by Col. Campbell in Kadur District Office letter No. 339, dated 23rd September 1891, with which the present Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Weir) and the Committee generally concur. If this were done and each Hobli placed in charge of a Shekdar proper, each of the new 33 Hoblis would on an average be 33 square miles in area comprising 53 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 24,123 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area in the entire District is as 5 to 1. The largest of the proposed Hoblis is the very Malnad Hobli of Kalasa situated in the proposed Balehonnur Taluk (and now in the Mudgere Taluk) with 13 Government villages, covering an area of 164 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 26,420 in 1896-97. The smallest is Bagguuji in the proposed Balehonnur Taluk (and now in the Koppa Taluk) with 14 Government villages covering

an area of 30 square miles and land revenue of Rs. 19,316 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest villages from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum is 17 miles and the average minimum is 7 miles. The greatest distance is 30 miles occurring in the case of the Kalasa Hobli aforesaid, and the shortest is 5 miles occurring in the Sivane Hobli in Tarikere Taluk.

39. Lastly, the Chitaldrug District, consisting of 7 Taluks, is now divided into 31 Hoblis. It is particularly a District of great distances, and no large reductions are possible. The Committee propose no change in the Taluks of Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru and Jagalur except a slight re-grouping of villages in the Hiriyur Taluk. They find an additional Hobli necessary for the Challakere Taluk where the present Kasaba Hobli is inconveniently large, and they can recommend the saving of but one Hobli in each of the remaining two Taluks of Davangere and Holalkere. This done, the proposed 30 Hoblis for the entire District would on an average be 134 square miles in area comprising 47 Government villages with land revenue amounting to Rs. 21,452 in 1896-97. The proportion of occupied to unoccupied assessed area is as 3 to 1. The largest of the Hoblis would be Hiriguntanur in Chitaldrug Taluk with an area of 208 square miles comprising 53 Government villages with land revenue of Rs. 21,102 in 1896-97. The smallest Hobli would be Sokke Hobli in the Jagalur Taluk with an area of 65 square miles comprising 32 Government villages and land revenue of Rs. 6,034 in 1896-97. As regards the distance of the remotest village of the Hobli from Hobli head-quarters, the average maximum distance is 16 miles and the average minimum 12 miles. The greatest is in the solitary case of Javangondanhalli Hobli in the Hiriyur Taluk, and the shortest is 10 miles occurring in four cases in the Chitaldrug and Davangere Taluks.

40. For these 373 Ranges in all the eight Districts, there will be required 374 Shekdars, that is, 1 Shekdar for each range with an assistant for the Mysore Kasaba. These 374 Shekdars, the Committee propose, should be distributed among the three grades as shown below:—

Districts	1st Grade on Rs. 30	2nd Grade on Rs. 25	3rd Grade on Rs. 20	Total
1. Bangalore	12	12	28	52
2. Kolar	12	21	22	55
3. Tumkur	8	13	30	51
4. Mysore	20	24	29	73
5. Hassan	8	13	19	40
6. Shimoga	12	21	7	40
7. Kadur	10	12	11	33
8. Chitaldrug	8	10	12	30
Total ...	90	126	158	374

N. B.—28 in the 3rd Grade for Bangalore District include Hessarghatta Hobli.
29 do Mysore District include Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City.

This gives about one-fourth of the total number in the 1st grade, one-third in the 2nd grade, and the rest in the last grade. Places in the 1st grade are assigned to at least one Hobli in each Taluk and also to a few special Hoblis selected for their importance. The Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga thus appropriate proportionately a large number in the 1st grade than the other Districts.

41. For purposes of the two rates of horse allowance which the Committee recommend as already stated, the Committee propose to distribute the 374 Shekdars as shown below. A horse allowance may perhaps be considered superfluous for

the Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City; but it is well to provide one for him, so that the absence of it may not be a difficulty in the way of local officers employing him when necessary, like the rest. The higher allowance has been assigned to places selected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned as being those where it would be more difficult and expensive to maintain a horse or pony :—

Districts	1st Class on Rs. 10 Horse allowance	2nd Class on Rs. 7 Horse allowance	Total
1. Bangalore	5	47	52
2. Kolar	7	48	55
3. Tumkur	4	47	51
4. Mysore	12	61	73
5. Hassan	14	26	40
6. Shimoga	21	19	40
7. Kadur	21	12	33
8. Chitaldrug	4	26	30
Total ...	88	286	374

42. These 374 Shekdars would thus cost Government Rs. 9,010 in pay and Rs. 2,882 in horse allowance, making a total of Rs. 11,892 per mensem. Taking the Shekdar for the additional Hobli, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 9899-931—R. F. 91-95, dated 4th May 1897, for the Srinivaspur Taluk as one in the last of existing grades on Rs. 15 per mensem, the existing 459* Shekdars cost Rs. 8,085.

* 60 on Rs. 25, 120 on Rs. 20, 279 on Rs. 15=459.

The additional expense which the Committee's proposals entail would thus amount to Rs. 3,807.

Per contra, with fewer Shekdars there will be fewer Shekdars' peons, and consequently a saving will ensue in the cost of peons on the Taluk establishments. Taking this at Rs.1,105 as explained in the margin, the extra cost entailed by the Committee's proposals is thus reduced to Rs. 2,702 per mensem, which, the Committee trust, the Government will not consider too high for the better class of men and the greater efficiency in service which Government desire to secure. This additional cost includes, in the shape of horse allowance, some compensation for the extra expense which travelling outfits and constant travelling entail the need for which has often been represented to Government.

The number of officials doing Shekdars' duties at present is ...	459
Do do as proposed...	374
Do do saved is therefore...	85

The pay of 2 peons on Rs. 6 and 7 respectively to each of these officials amounts to Rs. 1,105

43. Under the last head of the Government Order of reference to the Committee, would fall a few observations relating to the location and designation of the Shekdars of the future. Some Deputy Commissioners of former times have, as already stated, and for reasons already explained in the course of this Report, favored the idea of locating all the Shekdars of a Taluk at the head-quarters of that Taluk; and probably, some Amildars still adopt this practice. But the Committee would prefer Shekdars being, as a rule, located in the most important or convenient villages which respectively give the names to the several Hoblis. In this way, they would be able to tour more frequently in their respective circles and would be in better touch with the people and acquire a correct and intimate knowledge of the circumstances of their respective charges, and thereby prove more useful and efficient as executive officers, intermediate between the Taluk Cutcherry and the village officers and raiyats. These advantages, the Committee think, outweigh the small

inconveniences which attend an Amildar's communicating with officials at short distances from his head-quarters, inconveniences moreover which can be overcome by proper tapal arrangements, which every Amildar knows to make, and by adequate itinerancy on the part of the Amildar himself such as distinguishes every efficient Amildar, and such as Government have always insisted upon. Thus located, each Shekdar should ordinarily draw the grade pay and the horse allowance fixed for the Hobli in which he is placed. At the same time, it may be made permissible to Deputy Commissioners to temporarily depart from this rule in respect of grade pay, in individual cases, or on special occasions, for sufficient reasons to be reported for the nformation of Government.

44. As to the designation of these officials of the future, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur suggested the idea of calling them Revenue Inspectors, considering this name to be in better accord with the reformed character of the Service. But he was not present when the subject was discussed and votes were taken, when a majority of four Deputy Commissioners against three resolved in favor of the present designation of Shekdar being continued as being Vernacular, ancient and familiar.

45. If these proposals of the Committee meet with the approval of Government, detailed lists of villages constituting the new Hoblis can be drawn up by Deputy Commissioners and duly notified in the Gazette, for which purpose, I beg that the Maps and Statements may be kindly returned.

46. In conclusion, I beg to submit my regret for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this Report. Four months have elapsed against the one fixed in the Government Order of reference. But to the Deputy Commissioners, Members of the Committee, this latter was the busy month of the Dasara at Mysore, and the entire period has been the busy season of the Jamabandi.

[*N. B.*—For tabulated Synopsis of the proposals contained in the Report, see next page.]

TABULATED SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT.

Table No.

1. Districtwar *Shekdari Ranges*—number present and proposed.
2. Districtwar *Shekdars, by Grades of Pay*—number proposed.
3. Districtwar *Shekdars, by Grades of Horse Allowance*—number proposed.
4. Financial effect of proposals.
5. *Talukwar for each District*, present and proposed Ranges and proposed Grades of Pay and Horse Allowance (to tally with No. 1).

1. Table of Shekdari Ranges.

Districts.	Present No. of Ranges.	Proposed No. of Ranges.	Difference.
1. Bangalore	75	52	—23
2. Kolar	64	55	— 9
3. Tumkur	66	51	—15
4. Mysore	103	72	—31
5. Hassan	47	40	— 7
6. Shimoga	44	40	— 4
7. Kadur	33	33	.....
8. Chitaldrug	31	30	— 1
Total ..	463	373	—90

The 463 Ranges which now exist consist of—

458 As per Government Proceedings of April 1897 on Taluk Establishments.
1 Additional for Srinivaspur Taluk, subsequently sanctioned.
1 Manegar's Charge in Seringapatam Fort.
2 Groups of Temple villages in Chamrajnagar Taluk.
1 Jagger Valley (Kadur District).

463

2. Table of proposed Shekdars in Grades of Pay.

Districts.	1st Grade on Rs. 30.	2nd Grade on Rs. 25.	3rd Grade on Rs. 20.	Total.
1. Bangalore	12	12	28	52
2. Kolar	12	21	22	55
3. Tumkur	8	13	30	51
4. Mysore	20	24	29	73
5. Hassan	8	13	19	40
6. Shimoga	12	21	7	40
7. Kadur	10	12	11	33
8. Chitaldrug	8	10	12	30
Total ...	90	126	158	374

	Rs.
90 × 30 =	2,700
126 × 25 =	3,150
158 × 20 =	3,160
374	9,010

3. Table of proposed Shekdars for Grades of Horse Allowance.

Districts.	1st Class on Rs. 10.	2nd Class on Rs. 7.	Total.
1. Bangalore	5	47	52
2. Kolar	7	48	55
3. Tumkur	4	47	51
4. Mysore	12	61	73
5. Hassan	14	26	40
6. Shimoga	21	19	40
7. Kadur	21	12	33
8. Chitaldrug	4	26	30
Total ...	88	286	374

88 × 10 = Rs. 880
286 × 7 = „ 2,002
374 2,882

4. **Financial effect—**

(1) Present 459 Shekdars cost Rs. 8,085
(2) Proposed 374 do 9,010 in Pay.
2,882 in Horse Allowance.
Total 11,892

(3) Additional cost = Rs. 11,892
— „ 8,085
3,807

(4) *Per contra*, savings of peons to 85 Shekdars at 2 peons each on Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 = 85 × 13 = 1,105

459
374
85

(5) Net additional cost to Government Rs. 3,807
„ —1,105
2,702 per mensem.

5. Talukwar for each District.

Taluks.	Ranges.			Shekdars in Grades.					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Bangalore District.									
1. Bangalore* ...	8	9	+ 1	2	2	5	3	6	
2. Anekal ...	7	4	— 3	1	1	2	...	4	
3. Hoskote ...	9	6	— 3	1	1	4	...	6	
4. Devanhalli ...	7	5	— 2	2	2	1	1	4	
5. Dodballapur ...	9	5	— 4	1	1	3	...	5	
6. Nelamangala ...	6	4	— 2	1	1	2	1	3	
7. Kankanhalli ...	9	6	— 3	1	1	4	...	6	
8. Magadi ...	10	6	— 4	1	1	4	...	6	
9. Channapatna ...	10	7	— 3	2	2	3	...	7	
Total ...	75	52	—23	12	12	28	5	47	

* The additional Hobli proposed for Bangalore Taluk is the Hessarghatta Hobli.

N. B.—The Talukwar distribution in grades of pay and horse allowance in the Bangalore District is provisional. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. E. K. Venkatavaradiengar) remarks in his statistical return that "it is not necessary to fix the grades of pay according to localities or each hobli." Compare this with the Committee's views as given at the end of para 43 of the Report.

Taluks	Ranges			Shekdars in Grades					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Kolar District.									
1. Mulbagul	6	5	—1	1	2	2	...	5	
2. Sidlaghatta	6	5	—1	1	2	2	1	4	
3. Malur	6	5	—1	1	2	2	...	5	
4. Srinivaspur	7	6	—1	1	2	3	...	6	
5. Goribidnur	7	6	—1	1	3	2	1	5	
6. Bagepalli	8	7	—1	1	3	3	...	7	
7. Bowringpet	7	6	—1	3	1	2	2	4	
8. Chikballapur	5	4	—1	1	1	2	1	3	
9. Kolar	6	6	...	1	3	2	1	5	
10. Chintamani	6	5	—1	1	2	2	1	4	
Total ...	64	55	—9	12	21	22	7	48	
Tumkur District.									
1. Tumkur	9	7	—2	1	2	4	...	7	
2. Maddagiri	11	9	—2	1	2	6	...	9	
3. Chiknayakanhalli ...	7	5	—2	1	1	3	...	5	
4. Sira	8	5	—3	1	2	2	...	5	
5. Gubbi	8	7	—1	1	2	4	...	7	
6. Tiptur	9	7	—2	2	2	3	...	7	
7 Pavagada	7	5	—2	...	1	4	1	4	
8 Kunigal	7	6	—1	1	1	4	1	5	
Tatal ...	66	51	15	8	13	30	2	49	
Mysore District.									
1. Mysore	8	5	—3	1	2	*3	2	*4	
2. Nanjangud	9	5	—4	2	2	1	2	3	
3. Chamrajnagar *	10	6	—4	2	1	3	1	5	
4. Gundlupet	6	4	—2	1	1	2	1	3	
5. Heggaddevankote ...	5	5	...	...	2	3	...	5	
6. Yedatore	7	5	—2	2	2	1	...	5	
7. Hunsur	10	7	—3	2	2	3	3	4	
8. T. Narsipur	7	5	—2	2	2	1	...	5	
Total for Mysore District Proper.	62	42	—20	12	14	17	9	34	
9. Seringapatam * ...	11	7	—4	2	3	2	3	4	
10. Mandya	12	7	—5	2	2	3	...	7	
11. Malvalli	7	5	—2	...	1	4	...	5	
12. Nagamangala	5	5	..	2	2	1	...	5	
13. Krishnarajpete	6	6	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Total for French Rocks Sub-Division.	41	30	—11	8	10	12	3	27	
Total ...	103	72	—31	20	24	29	12	61	

*Includes Assistant Shekdar for Mysore City.

* Chamrajnagar has at present 10 Hoblis including the two Temple Hoblis of Ummattur and Bedarpur.

† Seringapatam has at present eleven Hoblis including Kura (Gangardoddi) which is in charge of the Manegar.

Financial, dated 11th February 1904.

Taluk	Ranges			Shekdars in Grades					Remarks
				For Pay			For Horse Allowance		
	Present	Proposed	Difference	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	
Hassan District.									
1. Hassan	9	8	—1	1	3	4	3	5	
2. Manjarabad	8	7	—1	3	3	1	7	...	
3. Belur	7	5	—2	2	2	1	2	3	
4. Arsikere	6	5	—1	1	2	2	1	4	
5. Channarayapatna ...	7	7	...	1	1	5	...	7	
6. Hole-Narsipur	4	3	—1	...	1	2	...	3	
7. Arkalgud	6	5	—1	...	1	4	1	4	
Total ...	47	40	—7	8	13	19	14	26	
Shimoga District.									
1. Shimoga	7	6	—1	1	2	3	...	6	
2. Channagiri	5	4	—1	1	1	2	...	4	
3. Honnali	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	
4. Shikarpur	6	5	—1	1	3	1	1	4	
5. Sorab	6	6	...	2	4	...	4	2	
6. Sagar	6	6	...	2	4	...	6	...	
7. Nagar	6	5	—1	2	3	...	5	...	
8. Tirthahalli	5	5	...	2	3	...	5	...	
Total ...	44	40	—4	12	21	7	21	19	
Kadur District.									
1. Mudgere	5	5	...	1	2	2	5	...	
2. Chikmagalur	6	6	...	2	1	3	3	3	
3. Kadur	6	6	...	1	2	3	2	4	
4. Tarikere	6	6	...	1	3	2	2	4	
5. Koppa	6	5	—1	1	3	1	4	1	
6. Balehonnur	4	5	+1	4	1	...	5	...	
Total ...	33	33	...	10	12	11	21	12	
Chitaldrug District.									
1. Chitaldrug	4	4	...	1	2	1	1	3	
2. Davangere	7	6	—1	2	2	2	2	4	
3. Jagalur	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	
4. Molakalmuru	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
5. Challakere	4	5	+1	1	1	3	1	4	
6. Hiriyur	5	5	...	1	1	3	...	5	
7. Holalkere	6	5	—1	2	2	1	...	5	
Total ...	31	30	—1	8	10	12	4	26	

(2) Government Order No. R 1500-509—R. F. 20-98, dated 4th October 1902, sanctioning the closing of the school for training Shekdars and observing that very early action should be taken to improve the Shekdari service.

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(2) Letter No. 628, dated 19th November 1902, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration and early orders of Government, the accompanying scheme for improving the Shekdari service. Memorandum No. II explains the financial aspects of the scheme, and the net additional cost of Government per year amounts to Rs. 30,132, and is, in my opinion, not at all prohibitive in view of the urgent need that exists for improving this branch of the Revenue Service and in view of the advantages which are sure to result by replacing the existing, inefficient class of Shekdars by men qualified by general education and special training for the work. As the increased rate of pay is to be given only to candidates who qualify themselves according to the new rules and who will be appointed when vacancies occur in the existing Shekdari service, I may add that the maximum additional cost will be incurred only after a lapse of several years.

The Shekdars form a very useful factor in the Revenue Administration, but being in point of pay and qualification far behind those who fill corresponding situations in British India, they are at present more a hindrance than a help to the Administration.

MEMORANDUM I.

Scheme for Improving the Shekdari Service.

1. On and after July 1903, the term "Revenue Inspector" shall be applied to those who are appointed to perform the duties now being done by Shekdars.

2. On and after July 1903, there shall be three grades of Revenue Inspectors, the pay of the 1st grade Revenue Inspector being Rs. 40 a month; that of the 2nd grade, Rs. 30 a month; and that of the 3rd grade, Rs. 25 a month.

3. Each Taluk in a District shall be subdivided so as to form Hoblis or Circles not exceeding 5 in number.

4. The number of Revenue Inspectors in each grade shall not exceed the following proportion:—20 per cent of the total number shall be of the 1st grade, 35 per cent of the 2nd grade and 45 per cent of the 3rd grade.

5. The Hoblis in each Taluk shall be classed as 1st grade Hobli, 2nd grade Hobli, and 3rd grade Hobli. In classifying Hoblis as above, due weight shall be given to the following considerations:—The unhealthiness of the climate, the size of the Hobli and the amount of work which would devolve on the Revenue Inspector of the Hobli.

6. When the scheme of Revenue Inspectors has been brought into force, none shall be appointed to a 1st grade or 2nd grade Hobli but those who are entitled by qualifications and length of service to the pay of the grade of the Hobli.

7. Revenue Inspectors in Hoblis treated as Malnad and in Stations classed as Kasba Stations shall have a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per month and Revenue Inspectors of all other Hoblis shall have a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

8. Every Revenue Inspector shall keep a decent riding pony and shall spend at least 20 days in every month on tour in his Hobli.

9. A Central School shall be established in Bangalore on or about the 1st July 1903, under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, for the training of candidates for the post of Revenue Inspectors.

Financial, dated 13th February 1904.

10. The qualification for admission into the school shall be—

(1) that the applicant has passed an University Examination not lower than the Matriculation and that in the case of men not already in service, they are not above the age of 25 years;

(2) that the candidate is pronounced physically fit by the Civil Surgeon in Bangalore for the work of Inspector.

Exception. For a period of 3 years on and after July 1903, in the case of Shekdars, Taluk Measurers, Tank Inspectors and Taluk Gumastas and other employees already in the service of Government in the Revenue Department as defined in the rules for the admission into and promotion in the Revenue Department, and in the case of Mahomedans, the above educational and age restrictions will be relaxed and such of them as are likely in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner to benefit by a course of training in the School will be admitted.

11. The following subjects shall be taught in the school:—

(*a*) Surveying (chain, prismatic, compass and theodolite);
(*b*) Levelling;
(*c*) Estimating;
(*d*) Drawing;
(*e*) Land Revenue Code, Land Revenue Rules, Survey Manual and Survey Rules;
and such important orders of Government as may be necessary or useful in their future work
(*f*) Shooting;
(*g*) Drill;
(*h*) The village accounts and forms;

12. The course will extend over six months or such longer period as may be fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

13. An examination will be held in the above subjects at the end of the course and no candidate shall be considered to have passed the examination and to have qualified for the post of Revenue Inspector unless he obtains $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the maximum number of marks in each subject. Those who obtain not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the maximum number of marks in each subject will be placed in the first class and their claims for the office of Revenue Inspector will have preference over those who pass in the 2nd class.

14. Every candidate qualifying as above for the post of Revenue Inspector shall be appointed to the last grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

15. Promotion from the 3rd grade to the 2nd and from the 2nd to the 1st shall be regulated in the following manner:—

(*a*) Till the maximum number of vacancies is filled up in each grade, 2 years' efficient service in a grade of a Revenue Inspector qualified as above will entitle him to promotion to the next higher grade. The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Revenue Commissioner annually the names of the Revenue Inspectors whom, on account of efficiency in the performance of their duties and integrity of conduct, they think eligible for promotion.

(*b*) When the maximum number of vacancies in the 1st and 2nd grades are thus filled up, promotions will be regulated by vacancies occurring from time to time and will depend on the comparative merits, qualifications and service of men in the lower grade.

16. No Revenue Inspector that does not qualify himself as herein laid down shall be entitled to the pay of any of the present grades, and all those now in service or who may be appointed in future to the office of Shekdars and who are not qualified as herein laid down shall get only the pay to which they are entitled under the old rules.

17. Whenever a Revenue Inspector is thus appointed, no Taluk Measurer, Work Inspector or Well Mestri shall be appointed or deputed for work in such hobli and all their duties shall be performed by the Revenue Inspector.

i. e., in 1891, Government with a view to improve this service as a whole, circulated to the Deputy Commissioners certain notes on the subject for their consideration and suggestions. Replies were received from the Deputy Commissioners, but Government could take no action on them, as they were not uniform and unanimous, and consequently ordered in September 1897 that a Committee consisting of the eight Deputy Commissioners and Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Director of Statistics, as Chairman, should consider the subject and submit proposals for the consideration and orders of Government. The main points, which the Committee had to discuss and decide upon, were also indicated. In the meanwhile, when revising the District and Taluk establishments, Government in their Proceedings No. 11906 A., dated 30th April 1897, had raised the pay of the three grades of Shekdars to Rs. 25, 20 and 15 respectively. The Committee appointed met and discussed the subject, and a report was submitted in 1898, containing the conclusions arrived at by them.

2. In the meanwhile, the attention of Government had also been directed in 1895 in another direction, namely, to the training of the existing Shekdars in land measuring. In 1897, Government called for a report from Deputy Commissioners as to how many Shekdars in their respective Districts had a knowledge of land measuring (Government Order No. 1814-22—R. F. 263-92, dated 16th August 1897). The replies received showed that only a small minority, 50 out of 460 Officers, knew the work; and Government directed in their Order No. 3425-33—R. 1122, dated 26th October 1900, that pending final orders on the improvement of the Shekdari Service, the existing Shekdars should be given some training in land measuring, and in the inspection and testing of survey boundary marks with reference to village maps, and that four Shekdars from each District should be sent at a time for such training to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore. The opening of a school for this purpose was also sanctioned in Government Order No. 4129-30—R. F. 20-98, dated 21st November 1900. The school continued to exist till 1902, when, seeing that notwithstanding the admitted usefulness of the institution, the attendance therein was not large enough to justify its maintenance, Government ordered, though reluctantly, the closing of the school. At the same time, they observed that very early action should be taken to improve the Shekdari Service (No. R. 1500-509—R. F. 20-98, dated 4th October 1902).

3. After the issue of the above Order, the Revenue Commissioner in November 1902 submitted his proposals for improving the Service; but, as the proposals differed in some respects from the recommendations of the Committee, Government also obtained the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The subject, which, it is needless to say, is a very important one as the Shekdars form a great factor in the Revenue Administration of the State, has been thoroughly investigated in all its details. After bestowing on it their most careful consideration, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the following scheme for the improvement of the Shekdari Service, and direct that it be brought into force with effect from the 1st July 1904 :—

SCHEME.

(1) From the 1st of July 1904, the pay of the Shekdars shall be Rs. 35 for the 1st grade, 30 for the 2nd and 25 for the 3rd.

		Rs.
(*b*) Horse allowance—		
117 at Rs. 15 each	=	1,755
218 at „ 10 each	=	2,180
	Total ...	3,935
		Rs.
(*c*) 335 gumastas at Rs. 12 each	=	4,020
Grand Total cost ...		17,920

4. Saving in the cost of peons to 124 Shekdars (whose posts will be abolished) at 2 peons at Rs. 7 and 6 respectively, Rs.=1,612.

	Rs.
Hence net additional cost—	17,920
	—13,797
	—1,612
	2,511 per mensem, or
	30,132 per annum.

(4) Government Order No. R. 771—779, dated 3rd September 1903, calling for the opinions of Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the proposals made by the Revenue Commissioner.

(5) Letters Nos. 2222 and 2259, dated respectively the 4th and 12th November 1903, from the Revenue Commissioner, submitting the opinions of Deputy Commissioners, as called for in the above.

No. Fl. 2163-73, dated Bangalore, 11th February 1904.

Order thereon.—The opening paragraphs of the report submitted by Mr. T. Ananda Rao give an account of the steps taken by Government from time to time to improve the Shekdari Service. The question was placed before Government so long ago as in 1875 by Major Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug; and all the District and Division Officers, who were consulted in the matter, were of opinion that higher pay and better status should be given to this class of public servants, with which opinion the Officiating Chief Commissioner at the time also agreed. But the matter was allowed to lie over without any definite orders till 1881, when again the question was raised in connection with the proposal made by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to entertain special hands at a cost of Rs. 3,000 to do Phut Pahani work. As this work had, strictly speaking, to be done by the Taluk establishment, the proposal of the Survey Superintendent was not accepted, and he was asked to submit a further report on the subject after consulting the Deputy Commissioners. Finding that the Taluk establishment was not competent for the work, the Survey Superintendent proposed its re-organisation, the chief feature of which was the abolition of Shekdars and the substitution of Field Gumastas. Government, however, did not approve of the proposals, as they considered that Shekdars could not conveniently be dispensed with owing to their multifarious duties and the desirability of stationing them at important out-stations; and requested the Deputy Commissioners to submit proposals for revising the service by increasing the pay and decreasing the number of Shekdars. Some of the Deputy Commissioners submitted their proposals, and in Hassan, the revision of Shekdars consisting of two grades, one on Rs. 20 and the other on Rs. 15, and the re-arrangement of hoblis proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, were sanctioned in Government Order No. 5899-5907—154, dated 22nd December 1882, and were carried out. Nearly a decade afterwards

18. The Revenue Inspectors shall be competent to dispose of darkhasts for lands which may be given out without sale or without an upset price being put on the land.

19. Shekdars or other men in service sent to the school at Bangalore for training shall be considered as on duty and persons acting for them will be entitled to draw acting allowance.

Adopted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders.

20. The number of men sent for training from each District should not exceed 5 for a term and Deputy Commissioners should choose only such of their subordinates as are likely to qualify themselves for Revenue Inspectorships.

Adopted from the Madras Revenue Board's Standing Orders.

21. Revenue Inspectors should be placed in charge of Hoblis and should reside in a central village within the Hobli. They should not without necessity be called into or detained at the Taluk Head-quarters. They should not without the previous permission of Amildar leave their Hoblis.

22. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to send to the Revenue Commissioner not later than the 1st March 1903, a list of Hoblis of the Taluks in their Districts re-grouped so as to suit the new scheme; and the Revenue Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, frame a final re-distribution list of Hoblis for the whole State and submit it to Government on or before the 1st of May 1903.

23. In the introduction of the new service in place of the old, the existing Shekdars shall be replaced gradually and men qualified under the rules will be appointed as vacancies occur.

24. The vacancies occurring among the existing Shekdars shall not be filled up permanently by the Deputy Commissioners concerned, who will report the existence of the vacancy to the Revenue Commissioner.

25. The new scheme shall come into operation on the 1st July 1903.

MEMORANDUM No. II.

Financial results of the Scheme.

1. The following assumptions will be made and they will be kept in view in giving effect to the scheme :—

(*a*) that in each taluk there shall not be more than 5 Hoblis or Circles, and in the whole State therefore the total number of Revenue Inspectors shall not exceed $(67 \times 5) = 335$;

(*b*) that 20 per cent of the number of Revenue Inspectors belong to the 1st grade, 35 per cent to the 2nd grade, and 45 per cent to the 3rd grade;

(*c*) that 1st class horse allowance is drawn by 35 per cent of Revenue Inspectors.

2. (*a*) Cost of present 459 Shekdars Rs. 8,085;

(*b*) cost of present Taluk Measurers, Tank Inspectors and Irrigation Well Mestris = Rs. 5,000;

(*c*) cost of peons to the Taluk Measurers, etc. (so far as at present ascertainable from the statements of Deputy Commissioners) = Rs. 712.

3. Cost of proposed—

(*a*) 335 Revenue Inspectors = Rs. 9,965

67 on Rs. 40 each = Rs. 2,680

117 on Rs. 30 each = „ 3,510

151 on Rs. 25 each = „ 3,775

Total „ 9,965

(2) The Division of Taluks into Hoblis shall be on the basis of the report of the Committee that met in October 1897, the total number of Hoblis in all the eight Districts not exceeding 373 and the number of Shekdars required being 374 (including the one additional Shekdar proposed for the Mysore Kasaba Hobli). Any changes that may be called for should be reported by the Revenue Commissioner and orders of Government obtained.

(3) The number of Shekdars in each grade shall not exceed the following proportion :—

20 per cent of the	total number in	the 1st grade.
30	ditto	2nd grade.
50	ditto	3rd grade.

(4) The Shekdars will draw a horse allowance of Rs. 10 each per month, and the Malnad allowance wherever allowed will continue as heretofore.

(5) Every Shekdar shall keep a decent riding pony and shall spend at least 20 days in every month on tour in his Hobli.

(6) The qualifications for admission into this service shall be :—

(i) That the applicant has passed an University examination not lower than the Matriculation and that in the case of men not already in service, they are not above the age of 25 years ;

(ii) that the candidate is pronounced physically fit by a Medical officer not inferior in rank to a District Medical Officer.

(7) Candidates for Shekdari shall have passed an examination in the following subjects, to be called the Shekdar's Test :—

(*a*) The subjects prescribed by Government Notification No. 3766-R. E. 108-92 dated 6th November 1900, *viz.*, Land Revenue Code, Rules framed thereunder, and specified portions of the Revenue Manual (new) and Survey Manual, or any other compilation of the standing orders of Government that may be issued from time to time.

(*b*) Ability to read and write Kannada with facility.

(*c*) Ability to measure and plot fields.

(*d*) Ability to estimate for and carry out small works relating to buildings and irrigation.

(*e*) Ability to ride.

This Shekdar's test shall be a branch of the Local Service Examination.

(8) Candidates qualifying as above shall become eligible for the post of Shekdar, the first appointment being ordinarily made to the last grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(9) Promotion from the 3rd grade to the 2nd and from the 2nd to the 1st shall be regulated in the following manner :—

(i) Till the maximum number of vacancies is filled up in each grade, two years' efficient service in a grade of a Shekdar qualified as above will entitle him to promotion to the next higher grade;

(ii) when the maximum number of vacancies in the 1st and 2nd grades are thus filled up, promotions will be regulated by vacancies occurring from

time to time and will depend on the comparative merits, qualifications and service of men in the lower grades.

(10) No Shekdar that does not qualify himself as herein laid down shall be entitled to the pay of any of the new grades, but shall get only the pay to which he is entitled under the old rules.

(11) The following duties shall be performed by Shekdars :—

(*a*) Collecting Sayar duty where no special agency for the purpose exists, and supervising the work of Sayar Karkuns where such are employed.

(*b*) Supervising Revenue collections and the action of village servants in connection therewith.

(*c*) Supervising the preparation, issue and service of notices of demand.

(*d*) Attaching property of defaulters under the orders of the Amildars.

(*e*) Holding sales of property under the provisions of the rules in force.

(*f*) Submitting reports when precautionary measures for the security of the Land Revenue have to be adopted under Sections 146 to 151 of the Land Revenue Code.

(*g*) Occasionally examining and checking the Shanbhog's Khaneshumari and Khate and Khirdi Accounts and verifying the latter with receipts granted to raiyats for revenue paid by them.

(*h*) Occasionally examining Patel's Registers of vital statistics and cattle mortality.

(*i*) Submission of reports on Darkhasts for land for cultivation, building etc.

(*j*) Sale of Darkhast lands and petty items of Government miscellaneous revenue, under proper authority.

(*k*) Submission of reports on the season, rainfall, and other matters affecting the general condition of his Hobli with special reference to the requirements of Section 10 of the Famine Relief Code.

(*l*) Sub-dividing and plotting sub-divisions of Survey numbers.

(*m*) Testing the Pahani entries made by Shanbhogs in respect of crops and their out-turn, state of boundary marks and unauthorised use of Government water, inspecting not less than 5 per cent of the Survey numbers in each village every year, and giving particular attention to the boundary marks of unoccupied Survey numbers.

(*n*) Enforcing the due maintenance of Field Survey boundary marks.

(*o*) Attending to village conservancy and noticing encroachments on public paths.

(*p*) Maintenance of avenue trees and topes.

(*q*) Inspection of tanks, channels, and minor Government buildings and submitting reports of such inspection and making arrangements to avert danger in emergent cases.

(*r*) Annual maintenance work to tanks and channels.

(*s*) Attending to the proper distribution of water from tanks and channels where disputes arise and no special agency for the purpose exists.

(*t*) Protection of District forests and sandal trees.

(*u*) Supplying Dak bullocks and attending to the requirements of officers and travellers, when necessary.

(*v*) Inspection of ferry boats and baskets as to their safe condition and enforcing a strict observance of the rules prescribed regarding the management of the ferries.

(*w*) Supplies to Troops.

(*x*) Inspection of Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

(*y*) Helping Vaccinators in their work.

(*z*) Inspection of Muzrai Institutions. And

(*aa*) Such other duties as may be assigned by his superior officers.

(12) Shekdars should be placed in charge of Hoblis and should reside in a central village within the Hobli. They should not, without necessity, be called into or detained at the Taluk Head-quarters. They should not leave their Hoblis without the previous permission of Amildars.

(13) The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to send to the Revenue Commissioner, not later than the 1st April 1904, a list of Hoblis of the Taluks in their Districts re-grouped so as to suit the new scheme, and the Revenue Commissioner shall, in consultation with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, frame a final re-distribution list of Hoblis for the whole State and submit it to Government on or before the 1st of May 1904.

(14) In the introduction of the new service in place of the old, the existing Shekdars shall be replaced gradually and men qualified, under the rules, will be appointed as vacancies occur.

(15) The vacancies occurring among the existing Shekdars shall not be filled up permanently by the Deputy Commissioners concerned, who will report the existence of the vacancy to the Revenue Commissioner.

5. Taking the number of Shekdars at 374 and adopting the scale of pay laid down in the above scheme, the total cost will be as follows :—

			Rs.
1st Grade Shekdars	75	at Rs. 35 each	2,625
2nd ditto	112	at „ 30 each	3,360
3rd ditto	187	at „ 25 each	4,675
	374		10,660
Horse allowance to 374 Shekdars at Rs. 10 each		...	3,740
			14,400

Deducting from this the cost of the present 459 Shekdars, *viz.*, Rs. 8,085, and the saving of Rs. 1,105 to be effected by doing away with the services of the peons attached to (459—374) 85 Shekdars, two to each on Rs. 7 and 6, the net additional cost to Government will be Rs. 5,210 per mensem or Rs. 62,520 per annum.

6. In filling up vacancies according to the new scale, particular attention should be given to Rules 10, 14 and 15 of the scheme : and only those who are specially good

in qualifications should get the highest grade. The responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners should in no manner be relaxed, and, while they should be given full power to appoint and promote Shekdars, the tests and qualifications required for such appointment or promotion must be strictly enforced. The existing men can only be gradually reduced; and it is expected that the whole increase of expenditure will not be incurred at once. With proper precautions, Government trust that the scheme will work well, and that no undue hardship will thereby be caused to men who may have to be replaced eventually for want of qualifications by the new standard. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit for the approval of Government a distribution list of the Shekdars in each of the grades for the different Taluks of the Districts, not exceeding the number mentioned in para 5.

7. Government are of opinion that there is no necessity for establishing a school of the kind proposed by the Revenue Commissioner for training candidates for Shekdari, as facilities exist at present in the Engineering School at Mysore and other Institutions, to obtain the requisite qualifications. But, as some definite arrangement for instructing candidates in practical surveying may have to be made, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is requested to report what arrangement can most conveniently be made in this respect.

8. The attention of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Local Service Examinations, is invited to para (7) of the Scheme, and he is requested to make arrangements to hold an annual examination in items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) therein mentioned.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Local Service Examinations.